

CARD
in Beil

The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,662

**

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	6.00	Dan.	1.50	Den.	6.00	N.K.	
Austria	19.5	Italy	1.00	Lat.	0.70	Bel.	
Belgium	0.60	Den.	1.50	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Canada	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Cyprus	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Denmark	1.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
France	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Germany	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Greece	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Ireland	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Japan	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Spain	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Sweden	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Switzerland	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Turkey	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
U.S.	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
U.K.	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	
Yugoslavia	0.50	Lat.	0.70	Port.	0.40	Bel.	



Gaston Thorn, president of European Commission, talking with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the Dublin talks Tuesday. At left is the Greek leader, Andreas Papandreou.

Greece Blocks EC Wine Plan

Papandreou Seeks Aid for Mediterranean

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — European Community leaders were blocked by Greece on Tuesday from making any formal decision on the entry on Jan. 1, 1986, of Spain or Portugal into the EC, but negotiations with Madrid and Lisbon will proceed in order to establish the conditions for their membership.

Greece demanded a substantial new aid program for the Mediterranean area, despite general agreement by EC leaders on plans to limit wine production, the key element in easing the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, who hosted the two-day summit, described it as "in many ways successful," particularly with regard to the compromise agreement on wine that he proposed Monday.

Mr. FitzGerald said that although the negotiations with Spain and Portugal would proceed, there was "a measure of doubt" over whether agreements with the two countries could be implemented. "A doubt remains," he said, "but it does not hold up the process, which would have been tragic."

The dispute involving Greece surfaced just before lunch on Tuesday, when Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou walked out of the meeting to protest the other participants' reluctance to adopt a plan aimed at aiding Greece, Italy and France in adjusting their economies to the membership of Spain and Portugal.

Throughout the afternoon, Mr. FitzGerald directed talks with Mr. Papandreou in an attempt to find a solution, but failed. "We are very far apart," Mr. FitzGerald said, "and divergences were much too wide to bridge at this meeting."

The Irish leader declined to state specific figures, but Greek and other delegation sources said that Mr. Papandreou was seeking support for a plan proposed by the EC Commission, the community's executive body, costing 6.6 billion European Currency Units (\$4.73 billion) over the next six years. Most other European leaders, while endorsing the aims of helping development of the Mediterranean area, were not prepared to commit themselves to a new substantial program.

Mr. FitzGerald said that while the negotiations on Spain and Portugal were continuing, the EC would continue to work on the aid program.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Gas poisoning victims in Bhopal were laid out for identification in makeshift morgues throughout the city Tuesday.

Reagan Wants to Slash Farmers' Price Supports

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to propose legislation to sharply curtail government price supports for farmers, according to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

If approved by Congress, such legislation would unravel the system of income and price supports that was developed in the Depression of the 1930s. It would leave the nation's farmers more dependent on the marketplace to determine the prices they receive for their crops.

Mr. Block said Monday he also would propose a "get-tough" policy to discourage foreign competitors from subsidizing their farmers to the disadvantage of U.S. farmers.

The secretary said that his most important proposal on farm supports would probably be that the government help farmers only when the price of their crops fell below 75 percent of the average open-market price of the previous five years. Government prices now often exceed those of the market, resulting in unwanted surpluses and large payments to farmers, projected at \$14.4 billion in the 1985 fiscal year.

Mr. Block discussed the farm program as President Ronald Reagan's group of economic policy advisers decided to go along with a list of federal programs whose appropriations would be frozen at this year's levels. But officials said the package, put together by David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, still fell far short of the administration target for reducing the federal deficit.

[As the administration continued to work on proposals to reduce the budget deficit, Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan strongly defended the tax proposals his department recently issued against heavy criticism from businessmen and industrialists. Page 9.]

Interviewed at the opening of the Department of Agriculture's annual conference on the outlook for the nation's farmers, Mr. Block said he was one of a group of senior administration officials who wanted military spending, and possibly the Social Security program of retirement

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

1,100 Feared Dead in Indian Gas Poisoning; 20,000 Injured

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — A poisonous gas leak from a Union Carbide Corp. pesticide plant in this central India city may have killed as many as 1,100 people, most of them children, doctors said Tuesday.

They said that an estimated 20,000 others were suffering serious effects from the gas, methyl isocyanate, which spread across the city in a poisonous white cloud early Monday after seeping from an underground storage tank at the plant.

The authorities said Tuesday that 546 bodies already had been found in the aftermath of the accident, and doctors said they had reports of another 600 deaths.

Doctors at Hameda Hospital in Bhopal said that many of the thousands of victims of gas inhalation could be expected to suffer severe long-term health problems, including the loss of sight and the inability to bear children.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said after a tour of the stricken city that his government would not allow production of "dangerous" material in heavily populated areas in the future. "There will be an overall government policy change," he said.

Meanwhile, Bhopal seemed virtually abandoned Tuesday with most offices and businesses closed. Police and army units continued searching for bodies in a roughly nine-mile (15-kilometer) area around the plant, built seven years ago in the heart of the city's old quarter, and survivors attended mass burials and mass cremations.

Bodies were stacked outside morgues and hospitals were filled to capacity. Tents were set up to treat victims on hospital lawns. At the hospital, doctors on duty were overcome by fatigue and had to be replaced by fresh medical teams.

"All hospitals and private clinics are packed with patients crying for treatment," a police spokesman said.

Outside the city, rescue teams improvised small relief camps along the roads to provide medical aid for the thousands who fled the city. Many who fled Bhopal were reported to have died in the neighboring towns of Sehore, Asha and Hoshangabad.

Union Carbide's managing director in India, Y.P. Gokhale, said the gas began leaking when a storage tank valve broke under increasing pressure. Within 40 minutes,

the cloud of gas had settled over a 25-square-mile (about 65-square-kilometer) area inhabited primarily by poor laborers, he said.

In an unconfirmed report, the United News of India said that the Union Carbide factory siren did not sound to alert the neighborhood until two hours after the leak began, and said the police and doctors did not come into the area until four hours after that.

Thomas Sprick, a spokesman for Union Carbide in Danbury, Connecticut, said that filters that should have removed the poison from the gas before it leaked did not function and the company did not know the reason for the failure.

The company called an immediate worldwide halt to production and shipment of methyl isocyanate, and dispatched a doctor and four technicians to India to investigate. [Reuters reported late Tuesday from Danbury, that Union Carbide's chairman and chief executive, Warren M. Anderson, also had left for India to offer technical and financial aid.]

According to the authorities here, air samples tested Tuesday still contained traces of the gas.

■ Substance Is Widely Used
Earlier, The New York Times reported from New York:

The substance that escaped from the storage tank in Bhopal is widely used in preparing commercial insecticides, such as Union Carbide's Sevin. In even small amounts, it produces great discharge from the eyes and is extremely irritating to skin and internal organs.

Heavy exposure apparently can cause enough fluid accumulation in the lungs to cause drowning. U.S. occupational safety rules specify that, in one eight-hour day, workers must not be exposed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Gunman Kills Jordanian Diplomat in Bucharest

The Associated Press

BUCHAREST — A gunman killed a Jordanian diplomat Tuesday, firing three shots into the diplomat's head as he left his hotel to take his 5-year-old son to school.

Jordanian officials identified the dead man as Azmi Al-Mufti, 40, and said he was the second-ranking Jordanian diplomat in the Romanian capital. Mr. Mufti, a counselor, was the son of Said Al-Mufti, who was prime minister of Jordan five times between 1950 and 1963.

The official Romanian news agency Agencepres said the gunman was arrested and identified as Ahmed Moh'd Ali Hersh, 27, who held a Jordanian passport.

It was the second attack in less than a week on a Jordanian diplomat, but the first reported case of a diplomat assassinated in Communist Romania — a tightly controlled country where terrorist activity is rare.

The shooting occurred outside the Bucharest Hotel, where Mr. Mufti and his family had lived since he assumed his post in June. Jordanian officials said the boy, whose birthday was Tuesday, was not harmed.

Jordan's consul, Sultan Alkadri, said he arrived at the hotel in central Bucharest minutes after the 8:30 A.M. shooting. He said Mr. Mufti was hit three times in the head and once in the leg.

"I was rushed to the scene and saw him lying face down near his car," Mr. Alkadri said. "He was just trying to unlock the door when he was shot from behind and from a few yards distance. He was lying in a pool of blood."

It said Mr. Hersh's passport was issued by the Jordanian Embassy in Bucharest. The news agency said Mr. Hersh was a student of the Bucharest Institute of Construction and "is known among Arab students as an unbalanced person."

Last week, a man tried to shoot Asim Qutishah, Jordan's charge d'affaires in Athens. The attack failed when the gun jammed. There were four attacks on Jordanian diplomats abroad last year.

An anonymous telephone caller to Agence France-Presse in Paris claimed Tuesday that the Palestinian terrorist organization Black September was responsible for Mr. Mufti's death. The caller said he was announcing the resumption of the "revolutionary activities of Black September," a group that formed after Palestinian guerrillas were forced out of Jordan in September 1970.

Chernenko Tells Hammer That U.S., Soviet Should Begin Weapons Talks

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, said Tuesday that the Russians and the Americans should "roll up their sleeves" and start forging concrete agreements on limiting and reducing arms.

Mr. Chernenko made the statement to Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, whose history of dealings with Soviet leaders goes back to the beginning of the Soviet state. Mr. Hammer made public Mr. Chernenko's statement after meeting with him in the Kremlin.

Although Mr. Hammer had consultations at the State Department and the White House before traveling to Moscow, he said his visit was private, and that he was not speaking on behalf of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Chernenko's statement at the meeting did not advance the Soviet-American dialogue substantially, but it was couched in terms of good will and readiness to move on arms negotiations. Last month, Washington and Moscow announced simultaneously that after

a yearlong freeze, negotiations would resume in January at a meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Chernenko stressed that a search must begin for "practical ways" to place controls on the spread of nuclear arms. "There is no lack of general good will statements," he said. "You can hear them galore from statesmen in the West. But no words, even the most beautiful ones, can put a barrier in the way of the arms race. In this matter, one should roll up one's sleeves and get down to business by preparing concrete agreements on limiting and reducing armaments. Besides, time does not allow procrastination."

He added that "the necessity for decisive actions in this field is simply knocking urgently on the door; history has so ruled that the keys to this door are in the hands of our two countries."

Mr. Chernenko reiterated that the Soviet Union was prepared for "serious negotiations" and "honest agreements."

Mr. Hammer said he put two

questions to Mr. Chernenko. He asked first whether the Soviet leader would consider it "desirable" for the United States and NATO to commit themselves not to be first to use nuclear arms, something Moscow has long demanded from the West. The answer, predictably, was yes.

Washington and its European allies have declined to make a formal commitment to this effect on the grounds that it would be largely a meaningless gesture, and that in any case such an undertaking is inherent in the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Hammer then asked whether Mr. Chernenko would be agreeable to an early meeting with Mr. Reagan if the president agreed to sign an accord against the first use of nuclear arms and had it ratified by the Senate. Again Mr. Chernenko said yes, according to Mr. Hammer.

[The United States rejected on Tuesday a call for a specific pledge to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons. "We don't want to be the first to use any weapons, period," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said after Mr. Hammer met with Mr. Chernenko. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We have always said that our weapons were purely for defensive use and that we would not be the first to use weapons of any kind at any time," Mr. Speakes said. "We have refused to specify a certain class of weapons that we would not use."

Mr. Hammer, 86, began his career of contacts with Soviet leaders when he met with Lenin. He said he presented Mr. Chernenko with gifts of original letters by Marx and Lenin.



Herbert Blaize and his wife, Venecia, outside their home.

U.S.-Backed Coalition Wins Grenada Election

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Herbert Blaize's New National Party was declared the winner Tuesday of parliamentary elections on this Caribbean island.

The party won 14 of 15 seats in the House of Representatives. The sweeping victory by the coalition group, understood by most Grenadians to enjoy U.S. backing, represented an endorsement of the Reagan administration's invasion on Oct. 25, 1983, that crushed what remained of a Marxist-oriented revolution.

Mr. Blaize, 66, was sworn in Tuesday as prime minister and vowed to give the island's 90,000 inhabitants "that kind of security they have a right to expect."

Mr. Blaize, who concentrated his campaign on promises of stability, said at a news conference that the results represent a rejection by the Grenadian people of "postures of the extreme left or postures of the extreme right."

He promised to follow a moderate course designed to restore faith in government institutions after the abuses and eventual self-destruction of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's leftist rule.

A revolutionary faction of Mr. Bishop's party overthrew and killed him, precipitating the U.S.-led invasion.

Mr. Blaize's main challenger, the

Grenada United Labor Party of former prime minister Eric Gairy, won the lone remaining seat. But the victor in that district, Marcel Peters, said after conferring with Mr. Gairy that he will resign because of allegations of voting irregularities.

The charges were matched by Mr. Bishop's remaining followers in the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, which failed to gain a seat. They have accused Mr. Blaize of receiving help from the Central Intelligence Agency, apparently referring to funds provided by two private U.S. groups with ties to Republican politics and a third linked to the AFL-CIO.

Mr. Blaize dismissed the charges of irregularities as carping of "disgruntled wretches" who refused to accept defeat. He noted observers from the Organization of American States and the British High Commission for the Eastern Caribbean, on hand to guarantee fair balloting, reported no serious violations of procedure.

[President Ronald Reagan, welcoming President Jaime Lusinch of Venezuela on a state visit to Washington Tuesday, said that Mr. Blaize's victory "marks the first time that Marxist-Leninist government has been succeeded by a government that received its authority by a free election." United Press International reported.]

State Department Gears Up to Combat Terrorist Attacks

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Since the terrorist attack on the U.S. Embassy in Lebanon in September, the State Department and its diplomats abroad have gone on what amounts to a war footing. This has transformed not only the physical appearance of the department and its missions abroad but the psychological outlook of those serving there as well.

"It's sad to see the bunker mentality," a longtime State Department official said. "But how can you complain when we're so naked everywhere?"

For years, the image the United States sought to portray abroad was that of an open society in contrast to the closed nature of Communist countries. The emphasis was on light, airy, glass structures, located wherever possible on main thoroughfares, accessible to everyone. Typical of this was the elegant embassy in New Delhi that was designed by Edward Durell Stone.

But when Secretary of State George P. Shultz flew to India on Nov. 2 for Indira Gandhi's funeral, officials said, his first meeting with the embassy staff there was to register his concern at security at the exposed embassy.

And when Mr. Shultz returned to Washington a few days later, he is said to have startled his aides by opening the discussion by reporting that the embassy in New Delhi was not inviting a target.

After the explosion on Sept. 20 at the embassy in Lebanon, Mr. Shultz ordered a drive to tighten security throughout the department. And he took the lead in calling for a tougher American response to future attacks.

But as State Department officials point out, it is impossible to guarantee security worldwide. There are 10,000 buildings, a senior official said, in which American officials and their dependents live and work at home and abroad. There is no way that every structure can be protected, the official said.

But where the targets are obvious, some major steps have been taken.

In Beirut, the embassy staff has been pared to a minimum.

Counterterrorism A War in the Shadows

Second of four articles

Ambassador Reginald Bartholomew has been out of Lebanon more than he has been in it for two months. The bombed-out embassy structures have been closed, and no public functions, such as issuing visas, are performed there anymore. The skeleton staff operates out of the ambassador's residence in suburban Yaze.

In Amman, Jordan, the three-story embassy building has been sandbagged and reinforced by guards and protective devices. Jordanian Army soldiers man a 50-millimeter machine gun mounted on a truck outside. Because of threats of an attack by a Palestinian group, the embassy was closed for several days around the time of the American elections last month.

No attacks came, but on Nov. 24, a bomb was found and defused only minutes before it was to go off at the American Center for Oriental Research, a private archaeological institute with no U.S. government connection. Diplomats in Amman said they believed that, as the center had no police protection, it had been chosen as a target because of its American name.

In Rome, Ambassador Maxwell M. Rabb moves about the city protected by at least seven bodyguards. The huge embassy on Via Veneto has been reinforced with protective devices, but this has not discouraged would-be terrorists. Last week, Italian police said they had arrested seven Lebanese who were planning to attack the embassy with a dynamite-loaded truck.

In San Salvador, one of the favorite pastimes for the U.S. Embassy staff and other Americans, a weekly softball game, was canceled because of the fear of a terrorist ambush, officials said. Marines assigned to the embassy are forbidden to attend local discotheques.

Because El Salvador is regarded as a primary target, the embassy in San Salvador has been turned into a gray bunker protected by rocket shields, bomb deflectors, bulletproof glass, three-foot (one-meter) thick cement walls, steel doors, and a roving brigade of heavily armed security guards and marines. Embassy personnel live in heavily guarded houses, travel in bulletproof cars and trucks, and have constant bodyguards. Many carry their own guns.

Everywhere around the world, American diplomats and

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 3)

INSIDE

■ Hijackers forced a Kuwait Airways Airbus with at least 155 passengers to land in Tehran and killed one hostage. Page 2.

■ Protests against South Africa apartheid by U.S. blacks are spreading. Page 3.

■ Salvadoran rebels said they are still willing to discuss a cease-fire accord. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. orders to factories fell for the third consecutive month in October. Page 9.

■ General Electric Co. of Britain said profit rose 16 percent in its fiscal first half. Page 11.

TOMORROW

A push for progress from businessmen has led to social conflict in two U.S. communities.

European officials implicitly acknowledged that the impact of Mr. Nunn's initiative was important

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



A Modigliani portrait was sold in London to an anonymous buyer. People, Page 16.

EC Report, Citing 'Crisis,' Urges a European Union

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The leaders of the 10-nation European Community meeting here have been told that the organization is in a "crisis" and that major changes are required for it to move toward significant political or economic integration.

A special EC committee, in an interim report issued Monday, urged the leaders to convene a conference next year to draft a treaty on European union that would establish "a true political entity with the power to take decisions in the name of all citizens."

But support for the recommendations among member countries was mixed, reflecting the quarrels that have hampered the community in recent years. Four countries, including Britain, expressed serious reservations about the proposals and affixed 30 critical footnotes to the working document.

The committee, which was asked to recommend ways to revitalize Europe, was set up at the initiative of France and West Germany at the Common Market's last leadership meeting in June.

The report from the committee, whose chairman is James Dooge, a senator from Ireland, described the community as being "in a state of crisis and suffering from serious deficiencies."

Member countries, it said, have lost ground through internal quarreling, have failed to create new jobs and technologies like those developed in the United States and Japan and are confronted with a struggle to maintain their political independence.

"Faced with these challenges," it said, "Europe must recover its faith in its own greatness and launch itself on a new venture — the setting up of a political entity."

The report urged taking a "qualitative leap" toward European union through a series of steps that would encourage common policy-making and eliminate barriers to forming unified European policies in such areas as foreign policy, security and finance.

On foreign policy, the report limited itself to calling for the creation of a permanent secretariat for political cooperation "to ensure greater continuity and cohesiveness of action."

And in matters of mutual security, the report limited itself to recommending a greater awareness among members of common interests and of the need for a commitment to jointly produce and develop new weapons systems.

The report was less hesitant in recommending changes to the community's structure, however. Acceptance of its major recommendations, the report said, would lead to "less bureaucracy in the institu-

tions" where individual members have "gained too much ground over the last 10 years."

A community rule that requires proposals to be unanimously approved should be softened, it said, because it now permits any member to effectively veto legislation with which it might disagree. The report recommended that unanimous decisions be required only when they concern "new areas of action or new accessions."

The report also urged that the powers of the European Parliament be increased. The Parliament is deemed to "obviate or overstate," it asserted, if it "continues to be restricted to a consultative role or to having cognizance of only a minor part of community expenditures."

But the report was vague on how to develop the Parliament's powers, suggesting, without elaboration, that it could supervise "coopera-

tion in the external policy field."

The recommendation that seemed most likely to win approval suggested that the composition of the European Commission, or permanent executive body, be cut to one representative per country, which would eliminate the right of France, West Germany, Britain and Italy to have two delegates.

The reservations about the proposals came from Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Britain. In general, these countries have expressed reluctance to press for further European integration.

It was not certain how the chiefs of state would deal with the recommendations and the report's insistence on a meeting to create a European union treaty next year.

The work of the committee is still incomplete, and it will likely be asked to refine the report for the next Common Market meeting in March in Brussels.

Hijackers Take Jet to Tehran, Kill One Hostage

By Trevor Wood

TEHRAN — Arabic-speaking hijackers forced a Kuwait Airways Airbus carrying at least 155 people to land at Tehran Airport on Tuesday and killed one hostage, security guards said. The hijackers later released a total of 44 women and children, the authorities said.

The guards gave no more details, but a crew member on an incoming Iranian flight said he had overheard the hijackers telling control tower officials they would start killing one passenger every 15 minutes, starting with Britons.

The crew member quoted the hijackers as telling the control tower: "We are against the British. As long as there is a Briton on board we will not hurt the others."

It was not known how many Britons were among those on the plane, but diplomatic sources said the pilot, whom they named as J.A.K. Clark, was British, and that there were possibly two others.

There were believed to be five hijackers on the plane, which was seized on a flight from Kuwait to Karachi, Pakistan.

About 17 hours after the plane was commandeered, following a stop at Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, no announcement had been made of any demands made by the hijackers, except one for aircraft fuel.

Security guards at the airport and the Islamic Republic News Agency, the Iranian national news agency, said one passenger had been killed and another wounded during a scuffle on board after the plane landed in Tehran.

A security guard at the airport said a man, whose identity was not given, had been shot and then kicked off the plane. The hijackers fired at the body again on the airport runway, the guard said. The news agency said the man died on the way to hospital.

The other wounded passenger was not allowed to leave the plane, but the hijackers called for and received medical aid.

The news agency said the plane was standing on a side runway with all blinds drawn and under heavy guard. About 20 emergency vehicles were standing by several hundred yards away.

Kuwait's chargé d'affaires in Tehran was called to the airport to help in negotiations with the hijackers, whose identities and motives were not known.

Iran said the plane entered Iranian airspace at 23:30 Greenwich Mean Time Monday night and that an Iranian Air Force plane had been sent to intercept it. The news agency said the plane was allowed to land about two hours later because the pilot said he was running out of fuel and the hijackers had threatened to blow up the aircraft unless it was allowed to land in Tehran.

Diplomatic sources said most of the people on the plane were Pakistanis. At least one American was also believed to be among the passengers, they added.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, the Associated Press of Pakistan news agency reported that there were 127 Pakistanis on board. Among the other passengers were believed to be 28 from various unspecified countries.

Le Monde Editor Indicates He Is Resigning Post

PARIS — The editor in chief of Le Monde, France's most influential daily newspaper, indicated Tuesday that he would resign after the editorial staff rejected an austerity program he had proposed to reverse the paper's decline.

André Laurens, who has held the top editorial post at Le Monde since 1982, had proposed that the newspaper sell its building on the Rue des Italiens as the first in a series of measures designed to cut costs and increase efficiency.

But at a meeting of the editorial staff late Monday night, the sale of the building was rejected by a wide margin, a move that was taken as a vote of no confidence in Mr. Laurens. The editor, in another session Tuesday, called for a meeting to be held on Dec. 20, when, according to participants at Tuesday's session, the main order of business would be the process of selecting his successor.

Le Monde is run collectively by its staff of reporters and editors, who, together with the editor in chief, own 51 percent of the stock. The rest is distributed among outside shareholders and other groups of employees.

The austerity program, which last week provoked a two-day strike at the newspaper, had already been rejected by the outside shareholders, who together own 40 percent of the stock.

Carl Schwensen, executive vice president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, said: "I think it's devastating to agriculture to have such a radical change. Incomes are already lower than they were in the Depression."

Federal farm-support payments in the 1980s have been running at double those of previous decades. They were \$11 billion in 1982, \$19 billion in 1983 and an estimated \$10 billion in 1984. The Office of Management and Budget's figures project \$14.4 billion in such spending in the 1985 fiscal year and a range of \$11 billion to \$13 billion for the three following years.

The payments support about 40 percent of farmers, those who grow such major crops as wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains, peanuts and tobacco.

The support is chiefly in two forms. When prices of protected crops fall short of a target price set by the government, the growers are paid the difference. In another program, farmers give the government their crops for storage as collateral on loans. If the market price of the crop falls below a government-determined loan rate, the government keeps the crop and the farmer keeps the loan.

Mr. Block said the 75-percent plan would be introduced gradually to ease the effect on farmers. Each year, this support price would be established on the basis of the open world market of the previous five years. Prices rarely fall to such a level, so the system would protect farmers only in periods of the sharpest declines.

"We need to have a loan pro-

WORLD BRIEFS

House Panel Is Said to Cite Ferraro

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Ethics Committee has decided that Representative Gerulding A. Ferraro violated the Ethics in Government Act by failing to fully disclose her personal and family finances, a congressional source said Tuesday.

The panel, however, is not recommending that the full House take any disciplinary action against the 1984 Democratic nominee for vice president, the source said.

The committee voted 8-2 at a closed meeting Monday to accept a report prepared by its staff following an investigation that began Sept. 12, the source said. It said that Ms. Ferraro, a Democrat from New York City, violated the ethics law by failing to list assets for herself and her family on the required financial disclosure forms she submitted since coming to Congress in 1979, the source said.

Meanwhile it was learned that Walter F. Mondale's campaign has agreed to return \$379,640 to the Treasury and pay a civil fine of \$18,500 for taking excess labor donations through delegate committees during the Democratic primaries. Details became public Tuesday after the Federal Election Commission sent copies of the conciliation agreement to the parties in the dispute.

Warsaw Denies Link to Beatings, Death

WARSAW (AP) — A spokesman for the Polish government said Tuesday that there was no link between the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest in October, the recent death of a Solidarity trade union activist and assaults on two other clerics.

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied that the police were responsible for recent assaults on the two Roman Catholic priests, the Reverend Eugeniusz Kosciolko and the Reverend Zdzislaw Chmielewski, and the death of a Solidarity activist, Stanislaw Chmielewski, in the eastern city of Lublin. He said that the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, which was committed by three Interior Ministry functionaries, is an exceptional case, not one of a series of similar events, Mr. Urban said. He added that the government had ended its investigation into the priest's murder and that a secret police colonel held in the case would be indicted on charges of inspiring the crime.

Fabius Calls for Calm in Pacific Island

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France appealed Tuesday for calm in troubled New Caledonia and said no good could come from confrontation between Europeans and native Melanesians.

Addressing the National Assembly shortly after the government's special envoy, Edgard Pisani, arrived in the South Pacific territory to try to resolve the crisis between the two communities, Mr. Fabius said: "The government wants good sense and calm. I would tell them that no good can come out of disorder and confrontation."

For the past two weeks separatist Melanesians, or Kanaks, have set up road blocks cutting off remote villages in the territory, 1,500 kilometers (1,000 miles) from Australia. Mr. Fabius said the government had decided to speed up moves to find a new status for New Caledonia. "Our concern is to move fast," he said. He said that any proposals must take into account the views of both indigenous Kanaks and European and Pacific settlers.

U.S. Is Urged to Remain in UNESCO

NEW YORK (NYT) — With the deadline approaching for a decision by the United States on whether to withdraw from UNESCO, the director of the group's UN Liaison Office, Doudou Diene, said that it would be a "dangerous miscalculation" by the administration to leave.

In a meeting with editors of The New York Times Monday, Mr. Diene said that if the United States withdrew, it would not be able to make its views felt on matters like human rights that have become sources of controversy within the organization. "If the United States participates," he said, "ideas will be discussed in a more moderate way."

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been criticized in the West for overspending, poor management and "politicization." Critics have charged that the agency has become a forum for attacks on the United States and Israel and for support of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

For the Record

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican named Joaquin Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman. Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room. (AP)

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said. (AP)

Reagan Seeks Sharp Cutback In Farmers' Price Supports

(Continued from Page 1)

and disability payments, included in a freeze of federal spending.

The farm-support changes would be part of a sweeping farm bill to be introduced next year to succeed the current 1981 act. Most advocates of the farm program concede that the government's support policy requires substantial changes. Even so, Mr. Block could encounter wide opposition to his plan from Congress and farm groups.

"It destroys the concept of the target-price system, which is the crux of our agricultural policy," said Robert Buchanan, an Oregon wheat and vegetable farmer, in a telephone interview.

Carl Schwensen, executive vice president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, said: "I think it's devastating to agriculture to have such a radical change. Incomes are already lower than they were in the Depression."

Federal farm-support payments in the 1980s have been running at double those of previous decades. They were \$11 billion in 1982, \$19 billion in 1983 and an estimated \$10 billion in 1984. The Office of Management and Budget's figures project \$14.4 billion in such spending in the 1985 fiscal year and a range of \$11 billion to \$13 billion for the three following years.

The payments support about 40 percent of farmers, those who grow such major crops as wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains, peanuts and tobacco.

The support is chiefly in two forms. When prices of protected crops fall short of a target price set by the government, the growers are paid the difference. In another program, farmers give the government their crops for storage as collateral on loans. If the market price of the crop falls below a government-determined loan rate, the government keeps the crop and the farmer keeps the loan.

Mr. Block said the 75-percent plan would be introduced gradually to ease the effect on farmers. Each year, this support price would be established on the basis of the open world market of the previous five years. Prices rarely fall to such a level, so the system would protect farmers only in periods of the sharpest declines.

"We need to have a loan pro-

gram that doesn't end up forfeiting the grain to the government," Mr. Block said.

Current price supports are designed partly to protect American farmers from competition with foreign farmers whose crops are government-subsidized and can therefore be sold at lower prices.

Mr. Block said that "I think we need a get-tough export" provision in the farm bill. "If American farmers are going to be asked to live by this market system," he said, "I think we need to have access to markets, and I think we need to counter or challenge those that are playing by unfair rules, using heavy export subsidies to take markets."

He said he would not suggest countering foreign subsidies with U.S. subsidies. Instead, he said, quotas and tariffs on imports of foreign crops might be considered.

■ Defense Cuts Forecast

Mr. Reagan finished an initial round of deciding where to cut domestic spending Tuesday, and White House aides indicated the next move would be to determine how much the president's planned military buildup must be trimmed to fight the federal deficit. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, refused to say outright that Mr. Reagan had embraced the idea of reducing the military budget.

The budget director, David A. Stockman, has told congressional Republicans that there is an \$8-billion target for reducing the planned increases in military spending.

■ Jones Loses Chairmanship

House Democrats on Tuesday turned down a bid by Representative Jim Jones of Oklahoma to retain the chairmanship of the House Budget Committee, a panel that will be in the forefront of efforts to attack federal budget deficits.

Despite Mr. Jones' urging, a party caucus voted 124-115 to keep a rule requiring members to step down from the committee after serving six years, requiring Mr. Jones and other senior members to leave the panel and setting off a scramble among at least a half dozen candidates for the post.

Greece Blocks EC Wine Plan With Call for Regional Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

tugal would continue, he and other EC leaders would pursue a solution that he said could be reached at the next EC summit, which is scheduled to be held in Brussels in March.

Diplomats in Dublin predicted that negotiations with Athens would be tough, saying there were no signs in Mr. Papandreu's statement of a willingness to compromise. The officials said that the Greek leader had promoted his aid program in every summit since the June 1983 meeting in Stuttgart.

Mr. Papandreu said he would not accept the community's enlargement unless "a full program of aid" for the Mediterranean region was adopted. He added that he would continue to use his veto threat but emphasized that he hoped a satisfactory agreement would be reached at the March summit.

[Prime Minister Felipe González

of Spain said in Madrid that "the main problems over Spanish entry seem to have been overcome despite Greece's reservations." Reuters reported. "The terms of the agreement are practically closed," he said Tuesday.]

The wine agreement was viewed by summit participants as a major breakthrough for the community's efforts to restrict surplus farm production and to enable EC negotiators to present a common front to Spain and Portugal aimed at bringing their wine industries into the restrictive plan.

■ Cheysson Appointed to EC

Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, has been appointed to the European Commission, President François Mitterrand announced in Dublin on Tuesday. Mr. Mitterrand said that France was renewing the commission mandate of Jacques Delors as well as naming Mr. Cheysson.



Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, left, and the ambassador to East Germany, Vyacheslav I. Kocheasov, at the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting.

NATO to Improve Facilities

(Continued from Page 1)

because he is widely regarded as a firm supporter of NATO.

■ East Bloc Ministers Meet

James Markham of The New York Times reported from Bonn: Warsaw Pact foreign ministers called Tuesday for a halt to the arms race and a return "to the tracks of détente and cooperation among states based on equal rights and advantages."

"The possibility for a turn to the better in the situation exists," the seven ministers said in a communiqué after a two-day meeting in East Berlin. They welcomed the scheduled talks next month between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and his American counterpart, George P. Shultz.

"The Warsaw treaty believes that from the very beginning," the communiqué said, "There should be a clear definition of the goals and tasks of these negotiations that are intended to strengthen strategic stability and prevent a militarization of space."

The communiqué called for the outlawing of space weapons "by a reliably verifiable agreement on a bilateral or multilateral basis." It suggested, without elaboration, that the United Nations might play a role in such a treaty.

As the Warsaw Pact's first collective statement since President Ronald Reagan's re-election, the communiqué marked a sharp step away from the harsh and almost apocalyptic rhetoric that accompanied the Soviet-led campaign against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe last year.

Union Carbide said it was temporarily closing part of a nearly identical pesticide plant in West Virginia while it investigated the causes of the accident in India.

"We don't know what went wrong, but it wasn't as if there were anything unusual about the plant," said Ed Van Den Amele, a spokesman for Union Carbide.

"The Union Carbide Corp. is deeply concerned about this incident," the company said in a formal statement, adding that it had sent medical personnel, technicians and senior executives of its Indian subsidiary, Union Carbide India Ltd., to the site.

The company also said it was consulting with Indian officials to determine what relief measures to offer the injured and the families of those killed.

A company spokesman, Harvey Cobert, said Union Carbide had substantial insurance to cover any lawsuits from the accident but he declined to predict whether the insurance would cover all claims from the accident.

1,100 Feared Dead in India

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 0.02 parts of methyl isocyanate per million parts of air. This amounts to 0.05 milligrams per cubic meter. Those familiar with its industrial uses said Monday that it was usually stored in quantities not much greater than a thousand gallons.

At the New York offices of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Nick Farnick, an industrial hygienist, said that half of the rats exposed to 5 parts per million for four hours died. Even light exposures have a long-lasting effect on human beings, causing an allergic or asthmatic reaction to the slightest further exposure.

Union Carbide said it was temporarily closing part of a nearly identical pesticide plant in West Virginia while it investigated the causes of the accident in India.

"We don't know what went wrong, but it wasn't as if there were anything unusual about the plant," said Ed Van Den Amele, a spokesman for Union Carbide.

"The Union Carbide Corp. is deeply concerned about this incident," the company said in a formal statement, adding that it had sent medical personnel, technicians and senior executives of its Indian subsidiary, Union Carbide India Ltd., to the site.

The company also said it was consulting with Indian officials to determine what relief measures to offer the injured and the families of those killed.

A company spokesman, Harvey Cobert, said Union Carbide had substantial insurance to cover any lawsuits from the accident but he declined to predict whether the insurance would cover all claims from the accident.

Beverly Wilshire Hotel

IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES

Wilshire Boulevard at Rodeo Drive
Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212
(213) 275-4282 Telex 698-220

The Leading Hotels of the World

London (01) 583-3050
Frankfurt (069) 29 04 71
Hong Kong (5) 22 11 42

TOUCH BASE

WE BRING THE WORLD CLOSER.

So many things can remind you of the folks back home. Sure they're far away. But you can feel close again just by picking up the phone.

So go for a homer. Call the U.S. It's a warm, wonderful way to say you really care.

AT&T

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

For Life, Academic & Work Experience

YOU MAY QUALIFY FOR

BACHELOR'S MASTER'S OR DOCTORATE

Send detailed resume for a free evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

10200 Ventura Blvd. (941) 310-0100, CA 91423 U.S.A.

MORE NEWS IN LESS TIME

THE WORLD IN 16 PAGES

DAILY IN THE HIT



Policemen in Washington arresting the comedian Dick Gregory, left, and Representative Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland, who were protesting outside the South African Embassy.

States in U.S. Increase Control of Schools

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of new laws enacted to improve the quality of elementary and secondary schools are giving states around the country increased control over public education.

State legislatures and boards of education, which for five years have been paying more of the cost of public education than local school districts, are now extending their influence to teaching and learning as well.

"We're seeing a fundamental shift in the role of the states, as compared to local entities, with respect to education," said T.H. Bell, the U.S. secretary of education.

According to the Education Commission of the States, which monitors education legislation, at least 40 states have increased the number of academic courses required for a high school diploma in the last three years, while 32 have changed curriculum standards or adopted new procedures for choosing textbooks. Two dozen states have lengthened the school day or year or taken other steps to increase the amount of time students spend learning.

Forty-two have moved to improve the training or raise the certification standards of new teachers. Many educators, politicians and business leaders welcome this state intervention, which they say will improve the ability of schools to provide the trained workers businesses need and keep the United States economically competitive with other nations.

Others fear, however, that "writing curriculum on the floor of the legislature" is unworkable and will undermine the longstanding tradition of local control of public schools.

"Centralization may be better for naval units, steel mills and state highway departments," said Michael Kirs, a professor of education at Stanford University. But when it comes to teaching children, he said, research shows that the most effective reforms take place "when those responsible for each school are given more responsibility rather than less."

In some states, changes have been substantial.

In Texas, the Legislature approved in August a sweeping set of changes, including detailed lists of what must be taught in specific courses at each grade. Ninth-grade English teachers, for example, must teach students how to "write persuasive discourse of a variety of types" and "recognize point of view in literary selections."

The legislation specifies how much time teachers at each grade level must spend on each subject. Kindergarten teachers, for example, must devote 20 percent of each half-day or full-day session to mathematics. Third-grade teachers must spend at least 60 minutes a



T.H. Bell

day on mathematics, 120 minutes on reading and writing and 100 minutes a week on science.

"No longer can the more than 1,100 Texas school districts be considered truly independent," Michael G. Killian, director of secondary curriculum at the Lewisville Independent School District, wrote recently. "According to state law, local boards of school trustees are now 'state officers, locally elected.'"

Kentucky has a new "educational bankruptcy" law that permits the state to take over control of school districts that do not meet certain standards, including a high school dropout rate of no more than 30 percent, maximum absentee rates of 6 percent and a maximum failure rate on basic skills tests of 15 percent.

In Arkansas, the Legislature last fall ended local discretion regarding the school calendar, class size and accreditation standards and has let local school districts know that if they fail to comply by 1987 they will be consolidated with other districts.

Florida has a new law to "raise achievement in secondary education." In addition to standard changes such as stiffer graduation requirements, it now requires local districts to obtain prior approval of any experimental course and to provide the State Education Department with written explanations if they choose textbooks not on the state's approved list.

The U.S. Constitution leaves responsibility for public education to the states, which in practice have delegated it to the nearly 16,000 local school districts. In the 1970s, after court challenges to primary reliance on local property taxes to finance public education, states began supplying more and more of the funds for public education, mainly through subsidies to poorer districts.

According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, the

percentage of the costs of education borne by states grew from 38.3 in 1972 to 48.3 in 1983. Over the same period the local contribution fell from 52.8 percent to 44.6 percent, while the federal role decreased from 8.9 percent to 7.1 percent.

In the late 1970s, the state role in public education also was enhanced by new legislation and regulations requiring local school districts to provide increased services to handicapped and other special groups of students, and by the movement to achieve "minimum competency" among students.

This movement led to requirements by more than two-thirds of the states that students pass tests or otherwise demonstrate their command of basic reading and calculating skills before receiving a high school diploma.

In several states, most notably California, taxpayer revolts led to limits on local spending. As a result, the states began providing a greater proportion of funds for education and other services.

But the growing movement for educational change in the 1980s has dramatically intensified the trend toward state control, extending it for the first time into curriculum and related areas.

"The new focus of state policy-making is no longer on peripheral groups, such as the handicapped or minority students," said Mr. Kirs. "Instead, it is aimed at the core of instructional policy, including what should be taught, how it should be taught, and who should teach it."

While virtually all states have become more aggressive in promoting educational quality, the extent to which this represents a shift of power from the local to the state level varies considerably.

The Board of Regents in New York has long played a strong role in setting educational standards, so the changes inherent in the Action Plan relate more to details than to principles.

In many other states, however, especially across the South and in border states such as Kentucky, the shift of authority from local to state officials has been both dramatic and far-reaching.

In some cases the new mandates have not only intensified the trend toward statewide financing of pub-

lic education but also have led to qualitative changes as well. In Florida, where the state share has risen from 51 percent in 1978 to 54 percent last year, the percentage of funds given for specific purposes such as extended day programs, has grown from 8 percent in 1980 to 13 percent this year and is expected to keep rising.

"The idea that the state's just going to throw money into a program and a district can do what they want to — they don't do that anymore," said Richard Hinds, director of the budget for the Dade County School System.

In the final analysis, complaints about the shift in power revolve around allegations that state legislatures are moving into areas that are properly those of professional educators.

Apartheid Protests Spreading in U.S.

Official Denies Reagan's South Africa Policy Is Ineffective

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Protests against South Africa's apartheid policies spread nationwide Tuesday as demonstrations were held or planned in major cities nationwide.

The protests spread as the Reagan administration described as "rubbery" assertions by critics that its policy has been ineffective in changing the system of racial separation enforced by South Africa's white-minority government.

Picketing and arrests have become an afternoon ritual at the South African Embassy in Washington, and organizers of the anti-apartheid protest said Monday that 12 other cities would be holding such daily demonstrations in the days to come.

Demonstrations were held Tuesday in Washington, Los Angeles, New York, Boston, Houston, Seattle and Chicago.

On Monday, Representative Parren J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maryland, became the latest congressman arrested outside the South African Embassy in Washington as the protest there entered its third week.

"I don't want my country stained with the filth that dominates the government of South Africa," Mr. Mitchell said. "I think my country needs to hang its head in shame."

Among those arrested with Mr. Mitchell were Dick Gregory, the comedian and activist, and Joslyn N. Williams, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California and

Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan, were arrested in earlier protests.

In New York on Monday, four black leaders were arrested, including David M. Dinkins, the city clerk of New York. They were taken into custody as they attempted to present a list of demands at the South African consulate.

Since Nov. 21, when several prominent blacks were arrested and jailed for staging a sit-in at the embassy in Washington, the protest has grown in size and attracted media attention. Arrested there were Walter E. Fauntroy, the District of Columbia congressional delegate, Mary Frances Berry, a U.S. Civil Rights Commission member, and Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, a lobbying group that is coordinating the anti-apartheid protest.

Drawing on the lessons and tactics of the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1960s, black leaders said they were now determined to help spread change abroad and to safeguard hard-won gains at home.

Organizers said they began the embassy protests and arrests out of concern that President Ronald Reagan's re-election — and what they regard as his tacit cooperation with South Africa's apartheid policies — has led to increased repression of South African trade unions and other blacks. (UPI, NYT)

■ U.S. Sees Change

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from Washington that the Reagan administration, re-

acting to the protests, said Monday that change had slowly been taking place in that country's racial situation as a result of U.S. policies.

After conferring with Mr. Reagan at the White House, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said: "Let's be very clear. Constructive engagement is not an embracing of any status quo."

"I would say that the description of our policy as ineffective is rubbish," Mr. Crocker said, "and I also think there's a considerable degree of lack of information and a misunderstanding as to what it is we stand for. Many things we're doing in the region are not things we can talk about in terms of press conferences."

Constructive engagement is the term the administration gives to its method of dealing with South Africa in diplomatic channels, without the economic sanctions proposed by some critics.

Mr. Crocker said the administration supported the right of Americans to demonstrate peacefully for their views. "We share that concern," he said, saying that Mr. Reagan considered apartheid "repugnant" and had "pulled no punches" in opposing it.

"If anything," he said, "we have been taking to the ferment that has been adding place within the white community of South Africa." He said there was "a significant amount of pressure" in the administration's South Africa policy that went beyond "verbal protest." He declined to be more specific.

Westmoreland Denies Pressure to Slant Reports

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General William C. Westmoreland has denied that his superiors directly pressured him in 1967 to show that the war in Vietnam was being won, but he said President Lyndon B. Johnson wanted "hard facts" illustrating such progress.

Under cross-examination Monday during his \$120-million libel suit against CBS in Federal District Court in Manhattan, the general also testified that he disagreed with, or could not recall, a number of books and newspaper and magazine articles that criticized his performance as commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam between 1964 and 1968.

As General Westmoreland's testimony nears a close, CBS lawyers are trying to demonstrate that he cannot claim damages to his reputation because it was already extensively tarnished by the time the network aired the 1982 special report that prompted the suit.

David Boies, the principal lawyer for CBS, asked the general on Monday whether he was aware in 1967 of any pressure or request from his "chain of command, from the Joint Chiefs, the secretary of defense, up to the White House, to show progress in winning the war."

Ad Nearly Drove Him To Tears, Falwell Says

The Associated Press

ROANOKE, Virginia — The Reverend Jerry Falwell, testifying Tuesday in his \$45-million lawsuit against Hustler magazine, said that an advertising parody depicting him as an inebriated drunkard nearly drove him to tears.

Mr. Falwell, founder of the Moral Majority, was the first witness in his U.S. District Court trial against Hustler, the publisher Larry Flynt and Flynt Distributing Co.

"I was unaware of any pressure," the witness answered. "I would have resented pressure in that regard. But I was aware, primarily through the ambassador in Saigon, that Mr. Johnson and his administration were convinced that we were making substantial progress in Vietnam and he wanted to get hard facts so that progress would be recognized."

Mr. Boies had the general read an exchange from his pre-trial deposition, in which he had been asked the following:

"So, it's your testimony that you never got the word or the impression — the term that you've used a number of times before — that the president wanted, as you put it, to present evidence that you were winning the war. Never got that impression?"

The general had replied, "I never got that impression. Now others may have, but I tried to stay out of the political channel. I mean, after all, there was an ambassador in Saigon."

"Do you have any reason to change that testimony now?" Mr. Boies asked Monday.

"I do not," General Westmoreland replied.

The general contends in his suit that the CBS documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," defamed him by saying that he had deceived the president and the Joint Chiefs about the size and nature of enemy forces in Vietnam in the year before the Tet offensive of 1968. CBS argues that the broadcast was true.

The documentary said that General Westmoreland, as part of an effort to show that the United States and its allies were winning the war, imposed an "arbitrary ceiling" of 300,000 on enemy troop strength and deleted self-defense units from the order of battle.

The general reiterated Monday



General Westmoreland, then commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, with President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968.

that he did not set any limit on enemy strength reports.

"To impose a ceiling that would disregard intelligence that contravenes such a ceiling would definitely be improper," he said. "Certainly, there was no ceiling. I couldn't have cared less whether there was a few more of this or a few less of that."

Earlier, he had said that he removed the enemy's battle-based, self-defense units from the order of battle in 1967 because they had no offensive military capability.

Mr. Boies introduced excerpts from a 1976 book by Nguyen Cao Ky, who was vice president of South Vietnam in late 1967, that said the general "must have known all about the strength of the impending attack" that became the 1968 Tet offensive.

"I am convinced the White House did not, but that was for a very good reason," Mr. Ky wrote. "It was clear that some of the American leaders in Saigon deliberately issued a string of lies to the White House, in an effort to maintain the impression that the Ameri-

Time Writer Says Sharon Should Abandon Politics

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A Time magazine correspondent has testified that he thinks that Ariel Sharon's continued presence in government is a sign that "something is rotten in the state of Israel."

The correspondent, David Halevy, an Israeli citizen, continued to testify Monday as a "hostile witness" in Mr. Sharon's \$50-million libel trial against Time Inc. Mr. Halevy said he thought that Mr. Sharon "should hide, stay away from politics" after an Israeli commission found him indirectly responsible for the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Mr. Sharon was removed as defense minister on the recommendation of the commission, which reported its findings in February 1983. He remained in the cabinet, however, and, when a new government came to power last summer, was appointed minister of industry.

On Monday, Mr. Sharon sat in a front-row seat as Mr. Halevy spoke with emotion about Mr. Sharon's political resurrection, the uncovering of Jewish terrorists accused of killing Arabs and other trends the correspondent said are "corrupting my society."

ARE YOU GETTING OLDER?
DO YOU FEEL TIRED
AND DEPRESSED?

Clinic Bon Port Biotonus

The leading medical center for revitalization in Montreux, Switzerland

Provides:
— a complete and personalized check-up.
— an individualized treatment based on the very latest medical regeneration techniques.

"Cell therapy, I believe in it. No more anxiety every time I begin a reporting! I am out, certain of success, with no problems or depression."

N. Namie, Document, Paris-Match, June 82.

"The multiplicity of the therapeutic techniques offered by Biotonus/Clinic Bon Port determined our choice for this center for our inquiry."

Dr. Caro, M. D. Special Santé, March 1984.

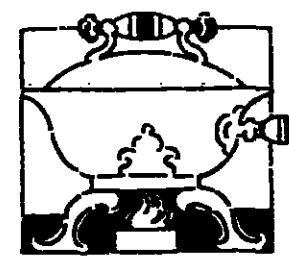
For further information please send your visiting card to, or contact:

BIOTONUS HT, 24, Rue Pont-Port

CH-1820 MONTREUX, SWITZERLAND

TEL. (021) 63 51 01. Telex 453 133

WE KEEP YOU WINED AND DINED



Have it your way. A local specialty or international favourite. A range of restaurants to suit your tastes and professional business services to suit your needs. For reservations, telephone your travel agent, any Hilton International hotel or Hilton Reservation Service in Copenhagen, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Oslo, Paris or Stockholm. Düsseldorf, Mainz, Munich, Vienna, Budapest

HILTON INTERNATIONAL

Where the world is at home



You'll always be recognised by your taste in Scotch.

Johnnie Walker Red Label. Since 1820. Recognised for good taste throughout the world.

JOHN WALKER & SONS LTD, SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Somerset University
Independent
Somerset University is Britain's first independent university to offer Bachelor, Master and Doctoral degrees in most subjects by distance learning.
For a prospectus send \$8 to the Registrar:
Somerset University
Exeter
Somerset TA11 0SD
England

SKY CHANNEL
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE
PROGRAM, WEDNESDAY 5th DECEMBER
UK TIMES 15.00 SKY MUSIC BOX
16.00 SKY MUSIC BOX PREMIERE
17.00 SKY-FI MUSIC
18.00 GREEN AGRIES
18.30 THE BRADY BUNCH
19.00 THE MAGICIAN
19.30 YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY KATIE
21.15 INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORTS
22.20 SKY MUSIC BOX
CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEX 266943

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Baghdad Connection

Iraq, not alone, broke off diplomatic ties with the United States in 1967 on the basis of a fabricated Arab charge that American (and British) planes had joined Israeli forces in the war against Arabs. On Nov. 26 those ties were formally resumed, with the impulse on Iraq's side coming chiefly from its requirements in its continuing four-year war with Iran. The political arc thus described, from Arab rejection of Washington to Arab cultivation of Washington, is a useful reproof to the careless talk often heard to the effect that American policy in Israel, Lebanon and so forth is continually undercutting U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The fact is that for all its numerous missteps and frustrations, the United States remains a more or less welcome part of the political scene in the area. It is seen as a principal economic player, as a patron of Arab regimes under one or another form of radical or Soviet pressure and as the one country with enough access and interest on both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian divide to become somehow a mediator. U.S. policy often disappoints America's Arab friends, but the U.S. role remains a key, Iraq, which long denied itself the full benefits of normal relations, has just underlined the point.

It is clear enough why Iraq is back. It professes to be holding its own against Iran, in a war that Iraq started at a moment of internal Iranian distraction. But a huge foreign army

sits on Iraq's soil. Iraqi shipping is exposed and Iran's strain of Islamic fundamentalism is still a live threat. The fall of the shah, the chosen American favorite in the Gulf region, removed what Iraq saw as the fundamental anti-Iraq tilt of U.S. policy, but in Baghdad's view there is much more that America could do. Right now, for instance, it wants to draw Americans into further measures to isolate Iran and reduce its access to foreign arms.

To win a welcome in Washington the regime has been willing to tone down some of the cruder aspects of its policy — open support of international terrorism, use of poison gas, the special passion of its opposition to the existence of Israel. But torture of political suspects goes on, international organizations report.

What is it for the United States? U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East is in a phase not so much of grand plans as of feeling out new currents. With the Baghdad link, America gets to identify more closely with an Arab cause, the war against Iran; with the Arab regimes of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which are friendly to Iraq and the most open to Western ways; and with one of the few countries able to balance off Syria's bid for dominance in the Arab world. If the United States as yet has no clear strategy, at least it is coming into a better position to play a useful regional role.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Change walks on cat's feet in the Middle East, and a hundred careful steps brought Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, to the White House last week. Cumulatively, something significant is afoot. A stalemate war with Iran has impelled radical Iraq to befriend Arab moderates and somewhat to temper its hostility to Israel. Now Iraq and the United States are reopening embassies shut since 1967, acknowledging a new mutual interest.

Americans can welcome this reconnection without illusions — and without taking Iraq's side in the war it began. But neutrality is not indifference. The best outcome to a bad war would be a no-war settlement. Iraq needs to abandon its territorial claims. Iran needs to abandon efforts to get Iraq's Shiites to overthrow their Sunni rulers and establish a second Islamic Republic, this time in Baghdad.

Alarm over that prospect turned to panic last year when it began to appear that Iran's human-wave assaults might succeed. But Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, found an important friend in France, which provided the warplanes that equalized the battle. At one desperate point Iraq apparently resorted to chemical weapons — a breach of treaty prop-

erly exposed by the U.S. State Department. The outcry over poison gas had a salutary effect: Reports of its use have ceased. But both Iraq and Iran are also guilty of violating sea laws by attacking neutral shipping in the Gulf.

More confident of holding its own, and less dependent on Soviet weapons, Iraq now advertises nonalignment. It has toned down its vilification of the "Zionist entity," and its diplomats profess approval of Jordan's efforts to strike a truce with Israel. By degrees, Iraq has moved closer to Saudi Arabia, isolating Syria, Iran's main ally, and providing welcome breathing room for Egypt. There have been hints that Iraq wants to follow Jordan's lead and send an ambassador to Cairo.

These shifts represent a search for more foreign friends, not a change in Iraq's harsh tyranny. But for different reasons, different nations — Western, Arab and even communist — now share a common anxiety about Iran's danger to the stability of the region. In finally taking up a standing American offer to renew relations, Iraq has opened a space in which these shared interests may find root. In the fractured Middle East, that is progress.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan on the Deficit

An interview published in The Washington Times last Thursday gives an unvarnished description of President Reagan's visceral convictions about the budget. Since the daily reports on the internal budget debate are being filtered through his staff, it is useful to keep in mind the distinction between the publicly expressed views of the White House as an institution and the personal opinions of its principal tenant. In the end, it is safe to say, these personal views are likely to be controlling.

Through the campaign and since, Mr. Reagan has become increasingly adamant in his opposition to any tax increase. Defending the 1981 tax cut, the great political triumph of his first term, is clearly his top priority in economic policy. What about the budget deficit? The Washington Times's editors asked him, and he replied: "The deficit is a result. What you have to get at is the problem, and that is government spending too much and it's spending too big a share of the private sector." So the second-term priority is to get spending down. It is high public spending that causes trouble, he believes — not, he implies, the deficit itself.

Our own view is precisely the opposite: that the deficit will make enormous trouble for America if they continue to run unchecked.

Other Opinion

Tamil Terrorism in Sri Lanka

President Junius Jayawardene is facing the most serious security threat since he came to power. Once again it is a case of too little too late, and the occasional brutality by the security forces has not helped. The government has put forward proposals for reform, including strengthening the local government system, but nothing is now going to satisfy the men of violence. Mr. Jayawardene must somehow manage to suppress Tamil terrorism at its

source. And there must be no recurrence of the appalling bloodletting of the summer of 1983.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

For Reagan, Against UNESCO

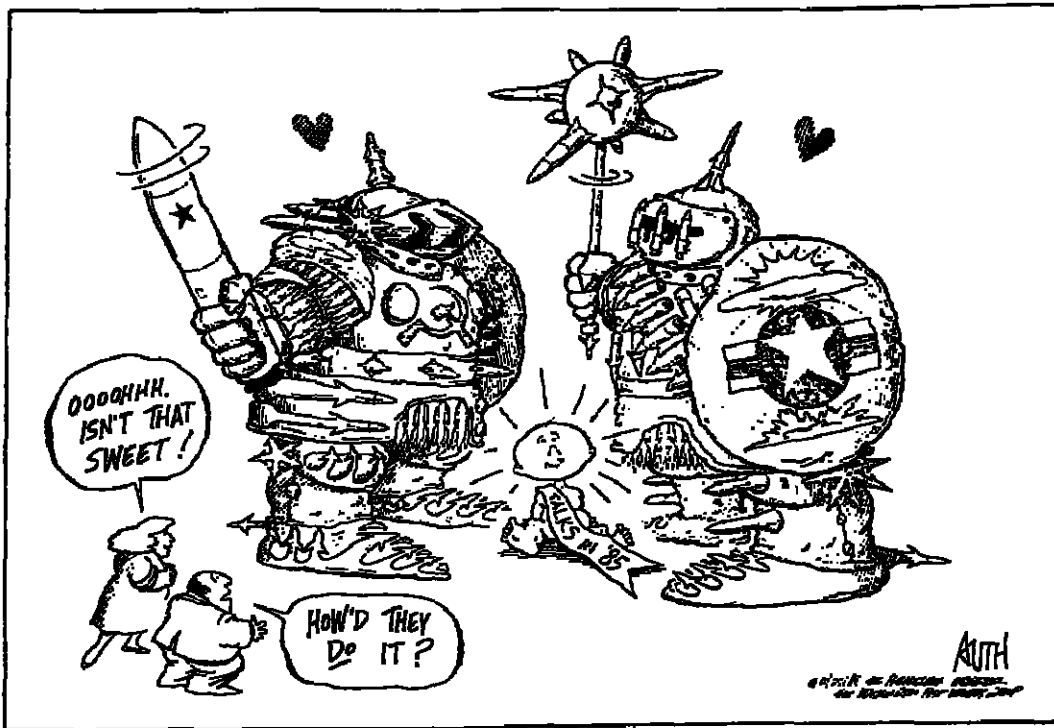
President Reagan should go ahead and withdraw from UNESCO, which has become hopelessly inefficient, wasteful and biased against free institutions. That misguided organization's loss would be press freedom's gain.

—The Knoxville (Tennessee) News-Sentinel.

FROM OUR DEC. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Fleets Need Something to Do
PARIS — A lecture was given at the Sorbonne (Dec. 4) by Signor Tullio Giordano, of Rome, on the subject of international law in naval warfare. One of his themes was the question of capture of belligerents' merchant ships. He studied the effects of a hypothetical war between Great Britain and Germany. The invariability of the belligerents' merchant shipping being recognized by both countries, the two fleets, having no other secondary duties to perform, would seek a decisive battle in order to gain command of the sea. Signor Giordano drew a picture of a "stake-out" battle in which at least 50,000 men would be killed. Far better, he said, would be to recognize the right of belligerents to capture the enemy's merchant ships. The fleets would then refuse a pitched battle in the early stage of the war.

1934: Arms Control Was 'Sabotaged'
WASHINGTON — To show that foreign munition firms, with the support of American companies, were successful in sabotaging a proposal before the League of Nations in 1925 to control the manufacture and traffic in arms, Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, brought in the name of Herbert Hoover (on Dec. 4) and said that as Secretary of Commerce he had aided American interests in their efforts. The Senator, after charging that American concerns cooperated with a Belgian firm in frustrating the Geneva proposal, told the committee that Mr. Hoover in 1925 told American arms manufacturers it was important that the American delegation know their views. The Senator read a letter from one company saying that Mr. Hoover's action had prevented adoption of agreements.



Star Wars: Unattainable, Harebrained, Staggering

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Galloping out of the prestigious thickets of Foreign Affairs magazine, the Gang of Four has struck again. Its previous ride had been in pursuit of a policy of "no first use" of nuclear weapons. Given their identities — McGeorge Bundy, national security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; George Kennan, the celebrated Soviet expert; former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara; Gerard Smith, the veteran arms control negotiator — it stirred a lot of dust, although no change in policy. The Gang members themselves were more than a little ambivalent.

Not so this time. With no ifs or buts, they have pretty nearly devastated President Reagan's cherished Strategic Defense Initiative, better known as "star wars."

Mr. Reagan's plan promises nothing less than an outright defense against nuclear weapons and an end forever to the threat of nuclear war. He would make nuclear weapons "impossible and obsolete" by first developing a U.S. defense and then sharing the secrets with the Soviets.

With stunning unanimity, the Gang makes a compelling case that the proposal — now far advanced, with a recommended \$26-billion first installment for research and development, a timetable and Ronald Reagan's name and prestige inextricably

tied to it — is a "dream" and an "act of folly" that "cannot be achieved."

There lies the real significance of the latest strike by the Gang of Four. They are not talking about an arguable element of nuclear strategy. They are attacking a fundamental and revolutionary transformation of nuclear policy with profound implications for the pursuit of arms control. And they are doing so with arguments that were readily available to Mr. Reagan in early 1983 — if he had put the proposition to the same sort of rigorous test by responsible people on his own staff, in the bureaucracy, in the scientific community.

The awful truth, and a telling commentary on his presidential style, is that he had no proposal worked out when he first floated the idea almost casually in a speech devoted to other, known quantities in his military program. He had only a fatuous, personal vision of a nuclear-free world.

The Gang of Four's denunciation of "star wars" is withering. To work at all, a nuclear defense system would have to work perfectly: "A very few nuclear weapons, exploding on or near population centers, would be hideously too many." But "not one of Mr. Reagan's technical advisers claims that any such level of protection is attainable," including the offi-

cialist missile treaty of 1972 and a serious threat to progress on other arms control agreements.

"In this real world it is preposterous to suppose that 'star wars' can produce anything but the most determined Soviet effort to make it fruitless," the four authors conclude. "The only kind of secret" that could be shared with the Soviet Union in the interest of making "each side durably invulnerable [is] one that exists only in Mr. Reagan's mind."

Drawing back its iron fist, the Gang makes a velvet plea to the president to abandon his dreams in the interest of a serious effort to achieve some progress on nuclear arms control in his second term. With a little more careful study, the foursome gently suggests, the president "will learn that it is possible to reach good agreements, or possible to insist on the 'star wars' program as it stands, but wholly impossible to do both."

Failing that, the remedy must be found "in a long, hard, damage-limiting effort by Congress" guided by the words of the late Senator Arthur Vandenberg when he found one or another proposition wanting: "The end is unattainable, the means harebrained, and the cost staggering."

Whatever else may be said for this latest strike by the Gang of Four, it is refreshingly free of minced words.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Soviet Defectors: Soon a Letter From the Kolkhoz

By Leopold Unger

RUSSELLS — "We're going back because of our families. We believe everything will be all right."

That was stated before the departure from London of Igor Rykhov and Oleg Khlav, the first Soviet deserters from Afghanistan to receive asylum in a Western country. The first part of the statement is probably true, the second probably not.

Other Red Army deserters in Afghanistan, when caught, have been promptly executed by firing squad in front of their units. These two young men not only deserted but willingly gave out interviews to Western media, including Radio Liberty. They painted a somber picture of the Red Army in Afghanistan, including stories of summary executions, looting, plunder and a scorched earth policy.

Yermak Lukianov, a Red Army soldier of Bulgarian origin, was shot for deserting in World War II. He faced a firing squad 40 years after the war.

The Kremlin may keep Mr. Rykhov and Mr. Khlav alive as part of an effort to convince Soviet deserters in Afghanistan to come home or at least keep quiet in the West.

Meanwhile, the psychological operation has been expertly handled.

It is no secret that the families of deserters become hostages of the Soviet state. The wife of a defector loses her job, their children are thrown out of school and all members of the family are persecuted.

In the case of Arkady Shevchenko, a former assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, his wife was found a "suicide" in Moscow a few days after he defected from his post.

In the present case, after receiving no news from their families for more than two years, the two deserters in London received letters from them within a few days of one another. Both letters pleaded for the young men to return home. One of the letters, ostensibly mailed from a kolkhoz near Krasnodar in the Caucasus, reached London in only seven days. Letters to London from Moscow usually take two weeks to arrive.

The two young men were seen completely drunk and sobbing in a London street before meeting a representative of a Soviet commercial mission in a pub. They are now back in the Soviet Union, and one hopes that they are with their families.

Last August, a Soviet journalist, Oleg Bitov, who had defected to Britain a year earlier, reappeared in Moscow to be with his family. He accused the British of having kidnapped him. But if Mr. Bitov was kidnapped, it was more likely by the KGB.

In 1979, Vladimir Chyessnyy, a Lithuanian Olympic medal winner as a canoeist, defected to West Germany. In September of that year he reappeared in Moscow and told in an interview with the Literary Gazette much the same story that Mr. Bitov is reciting now — that he had been dragged by Western secret agents, taken to an unknown site and forced to make anti-Soviet statements.

Like Mr. Bitov, Mr. Chyessnyy was writing a book while in the West. Like Mr. Bitov, he did not have the time to finish it. Five years before Mr. Bitov, Mr. Chyessnyy declared that he had returned to Russia by his own means and preferred not to discuss them. A few weeks after this interview Mr. Chyessnyy was found dead and declared a suicide.

The high point in this pattern of "family reunions" was the return to

Russia last month of Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's last living child. An American citizen, she said she had returned to Moscow to see her children and grandchildren and to get her Soviet citizenship back after an exile of 17 years, two marriages and two books in the West.

Whatever the motives and the real circumstances in these cases — Mr. Bitov was apparently kidnapped; Svetlana was unhappy in the West; the two deserters seem to have been manipulated by the KGB — the British secret services are guilty of a curious series of blunders.

An important defector like Mr. Bitov, a senior civil servant in the propaganda system and linked to the KGB, would normally be given a new identity, a new face if necessary, and would remain under the protection of secret agents. But Mr. Bitov and the others were able to leave Britain before anyone realized it.

A British journalist wrote that Mr. Bitov had been allowed to "swim free." In the Moscow River, perhaps.

Most of the traffic is in the other direction, of course, such as the East Germans who seek refuge in West Germany while awaiting the right to go West. Soviet deserters to the West in the first eight months of this year include artists, four athletes, a senior Estonian civil servant, merchant marine officers, diplomats, a KGB colonel, a Soviet soldier based in East Germany and four deserters in Afghanistan. Will they be getting letters from their kolkhozes?

International Herald Tribune.

For a Better UNESCO, Step Outside

By Henry E. Catto Jr.

WASHINGTON — Theodore Roosevelt urged America to "speak softly and carry a big stick." Ronald Reagan's corollary seems to be "and use that stick to rap knuckles."

Nowhere has this policy worked better than in the dusty recesses of the United Nations. The flamboyance of the General Assembly seems a long way from the quiet activities of UN specialized agencies, but in two of these, the International Labor Organization and the UN Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, dramatic events have taken place.

The ILO, a unique agency composed of representatives of government, labor and business, aims for "the creation of more jobs in a climate of sound industrial relations, based on full respect for basic human rights and freedoms." But in recent years those goals, fully supported by the U.S. government, the labor movement and the business community, have played second fiddle to more political ones.

Part of the problem arose when the Soviet Union joined in 1954. Communists fudge distinctions between labor, employers and government, so the ILO's uniqueness was put to a test; the East bloc moved quickly to distort its original thrust. The autonomy of workers' and employers' groups was attacked. Soviet violations of conventions on freedom of association were ignored. Political polemics raged and committee packing with East-bloc members was attempted.

Polarization took place in 1974 in another area when Arab and African states, with gleeful Soviet support, condemned Israel for alleged racism and discrimination, without waiting for the results of an investigation into the matter, thus shattering the concept of due process.

In 1975 the ILO was admitted as an observer, and U.S. patience, with AFL-CIO President George

Meany as its goad, ran out. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in accord with ILO procedures, sent a letter of intent to withdraw within two years unless changes were made. In 1977 President Carter took America — and its 25-percent budget contribution — out.

Results were quick in coming. No bureaucratic, international or otherwise, likes to see his empire crumble. In 1978 the ILO criticized the Czechs for discrimination in employment. In 1979 it questioned the Soviets on human rights violations. Secret ballots were adopted in certain ILO proceedings. An anti-Israel, Arab-sponsored resolution was defeated in 1978 and none was introduced in 1979.

Although the organization was scarcely perfect, by May 1980 the United States felt sufficiently satisfied to rejoin, remaining vigilant against any new deviation. To date, this judgment seems justified, particularly in light of the fact that the Poles have recently announced their intention to withdraw in the face of ILO criticism of violations of freedom of association.

In UNESCO's case, the United States criticized its statist approach to development; the extraneous politicization of almost every subject dealt with; its blatant disregard for the opinions of the Western democracies, which provide more than 70 percent of its budget; irregularities in its bureaucracy. The object of most attention was UNESCO's attacks on freedom of the press, with its calls for licensing of journalists and its vision of news media as governmental lapdogs.

In December 1983 Washington gave notice of intent to withdraw. Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow tried to pass this off as an isolated, typically Reaganite action.

But when Britain recently decided to join the United States it was a stunning blow. The two nations contribute about a third of the UNESCO budget. Proponents of a strong approach have now been reinforced; the likelihood of other countries joining is increased and the hope for reform is strengthened.

One fact has been overlooked: The United States intends to spend its UNESCO monies on projects in other agencies such as the UN Development Program and the Organization of American States, where overhead (80 percent at UNESCO) is less and the dollar goes further.

Some critics of the U.S. and British moves say that if you do not play in the UNESCO game you cannot influence the organization. Others say that the Third World countries will become angry and will thwart reforms out of pique.

Lane Kirkland, current AFL-CIO president, feels there is "nothing wrong with objecting when your own money is used to subvert human values you stand for." And Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, feels that at both the ILO and UNESCO, "organizations were twisted to serve values antithetical to their own charters and to human freedom." She adds: "The ILO experience demonstrates that U.S. departure from a UN organization isn't necessarily forever. ILO reforms returned it to its original purpose."

It seems clear that willingness to stand up for principle and call a halt to hypocrisy pays. It is not only emotionally satisfying. It works.

The writer, a contributing editor to the Washington Journalism Review, is a former Reagan administration official. From 1976 to 1977 he was U.S. ambassador to the European Office of the United Nations. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UNESCO and M'bow

With reference to the report published in your Dec. 3 issue under the title "A UNESCO, Step Outside," I wish to inform you that the Latin American and Caribbean Group at UNESCO has not received any request for support by UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'bow, after the notice given by the government of the United Kingdom of its decision to withdraw from the organization. Nor has the group pronounced itself on this matter until now.

G. PUTZEYS ALVAREZ, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate, Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group, Paris.

The editorial "A Reprieve for UNESCO" (Nov. 27) is a welcome addition to the debate. However, one point needs clarification. The wording implies that I am doggedly pursuing the continuation in office of Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'bow. I reluctantly have arrived at exactly the opposite conclusion. Mr. M'bow is the problem.

Owen Harries, the Australian diplomat who served as his country's ambassador to UNESCO in 1982-83, said recently that "fundamental reform is not compatible with the continuance in office of the man most responsible for bringing UNESCO to the brink of disaster." Ambassador Harries's view is widely held privately by a broad range of diplomats in and around UNESCO.

JAMES H. SCHEUER, U.S. Representative, Washington.

Nicaraguan Questions

The question should not have been whether MIG fighters were arriving in Nicaragua from the Soviet Union, but rather this: What is the right to dictate to another country what weapons it may or may not import? The United States is the world's foremost arms-pusher. And it has taught the Nicaraguans well. Learning from the bloodguoning of Chile and Grenada, Nicaragua is wise to give itself every possible defense.

STEPHEN WOHL, Rockaway Beach, New York.

Hypocritical Arguments

The Baby Face case indeed raises many perplexing ethical questions, but I do not think a significant one is "man's right to murder animals for the alleged benefit of human beings," as stated in a letter from Dennis B. Stuart (Nov. 27) and suggested with remarkable frequency in other comment on the controversy. The sincerity of such arguments could be taken more seriously if we were assured that their proponents do not eat meat, wear furs, use leather, feed their pets commercial pet food, spray mosquitoes or poison rats. The argument for humane treatment of animals in medical and other experiments is weakened by wholesale and almost certainly hypocritical assertions of animal rights.

Even most vegetarians participate in the already acknowledged destruction of the once native animal population of farmlands, and in the eradication of rodent and insect "pests."

GERALD E. DIXON, Prangins, Switzerland.

Salvadoran Rebels Still Willing to Discuss Truce

Guerrilla Leader Rejects Accusations Of Intransigence on Cease-Fire Pact

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A member of the political-diplomatic commission of the Salvadoran rebels said that the rebels remained willing to discuss the possibility of a cease-fire "for whatever period" with the Salvadoran government.

Hector Quieli made the statement Monday in discussing the negotiations Friday between the Salvadoran government and the rebels. He was responding to government charges that guerrilla intransigence had led to only a limited agreement to allow free movement on highways during the Christmas season.

Mr. Quieli appeared at a news conference with Salvadoran Samayoa and Oscar Acevedo, two other rebel leaders.

Mr. Acevedo said that a shortage of time at the talks prevented the achievement of a broader cease-fire, asserting that the government had sought "an enormous package of concessions that would have paralyzed all military activity."

The three guerrilla leaders also assailed President José Napoleón Duarte's proposal for a general amnesty and for the rebels to lay down their arms and participate in a democratic political process.

"According to Duarte there is already democracy in El Salvador," said Mr. Samayoa. "According to us this is not true."

The opposition leaders acknowledged that their own plan, which Mr. Duarte has publicly rejected, varied in form rather than in substance from proposals they have been making for the last three years. While it would be carried out in three stages, the plan still envisions a new government, a new constitution and a reorganization of the armed forces.

Friday's talks, which took place in the Catholic Church retreat at Ayagualo, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of San Salvador, were the second held by the two sides in the Central American country's five-year-old war.

Mr. Samayoa said that unlike the earlier talks at La Palma, held in an atmosphere of a public outpouring of hopes for peace, last week's talks had "little romanticism and a lot of realism."

[Meanwhile, in El Salvador, military officials said Monday that at least 42 soldiers were killed Sunday in a guerrilla attack on a village 30 miles southeast of the capital. Reuters reported. The officials said the attack was one of the heaviest blows to the army in months.]

U.S. Visa for D'Aubuisson

Earlier, Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

The State Department said Monday that it had approved a visa for Roberto D'Aubuisson, the Salvadoran rightist leader, to visit the United States this week.

Mr. D'Aubuisson, who ran un-

successfully for president of El Salvador this year, is expected to attend a dinner in Washington Tuesday organized in his honor by several conservative political organizations. He is scheduled to speak at Georgetown University on Wednesday.

The visit will be Mr. D'Aubuisson's second to Washington this year. Before the first visit in June, the Reagan administration had denied several requests by Mr. D'Aubuisson to visit the United States because he was linked to assassination squads.

Last month, the State Department denied permission to four Salvadoran women to travel to Washington to receive the Robert F. Kennedy Prize for their human rights work.

Administration officials said at the time that the visa requests had been denied because the women, members of an organization called Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners Disappeared and Murdered in El Salvador, had taken part in unspecified acts of violence.



Salvadoran soldiers remove the body of one of the 42 troops killed in a rebel attack southeast of San Salvador.

Tamil Rebels Are Said to Kidnap 9 As Violence Escalates in Sri Lanka

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil separatist guerrillas kidnapped nine people and blew up an army jeep in northern Sri Lanka, the government said Tuesday.

The rebel activity marked further escalation in the guerrilla war for a separate state that has claimed more than 150 lives in the past week.

The nine hostages were kidnapped Monday night after a guerrilla bomb attack on a trail near Chunnakam in the northern Jaffna district, said the national security minister, Lalith Athulathmudali.

He said that the hostages included one journalist and several workers at a government cement factory. He did not identify them but indicated they belonged to the majority Sinhalese community.

A Marxist guerrilla group called the Tamil Eelam Liberation Army claimed responsibility in two notes delivered to the chief provincial administrator in Jaffna.

The notes demanded the release of three unidentified rebel leaders allegedly captured in Jaffna on Nov. 6, withdrawal of all Sinhalese

workers from the cement factory and the payment of a 10-million-rupee (\$400,000) ransom to two Tamil political leaders who are now in southern India.

Asked if the government would negotiate, Mr. Athulathmudali said, "We will wait and see." But he added that the government's position on kidnapping was "well known," noting that Colombo did not negotiate with the captors of an American couple in Jaffna in May.

The Tamil Liberation Army was one of the rebel groups that claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the Americans, Stanley and Mary Allen, on May 10. They were released five days later after a ransom demand of \$2 million in gold was rejected.

In another development, an army driver was killed and at least six soldiers were wounded when their jeep was blown up by a guerrilla land mine near Mannar in northeast Sri Lanka, Mr. Athulathmudali said.

The minister confirmed the discovery of the bodies of 27 Tamils in the northeast central district of Mullaitivu. He said initial reports indicated they were killed by guer-

illas but that investigations were continuing.

Mr. Athulathmudali said the rebels had changed strategy and were now concentrating on attacking Sinhalese civilians. On Friday, guerrillas attacked two prison rehabilitation farms, killing at least 69 Sinhalese.

On Saturday, 11 Sinhalese fishermen were killed in two rebel raids on coastal villages.

Earlier Tuesday, a government spokesman, Wickrema Weerasinghe, said, "We have definite information that the terrorists are killing civilians." He added that as a result some people were evacuating several areas in the north.

The spokesman said the killings appeared to be the work of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. He declined to give further information for security reasons, he said.

The attacks on civilians began Friday with raids on two prisoner rehabilitation settlements in the Vavuniya and Mullaitivu districts in north Sri Lanka. The government has said that at least 148 people died in those attacks.

Edward Crankshaw Dies at 75

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edward Crankshaw, 75, a journalist and historian best known for his works dealing with the Soviet Union and Europe, died Friday in London.

Much of his writing appeared in the London weekly newspaper The Observer.

Mr. Crankshaw was born in rural England. He began his career in journalism with The Times of London, then moved to Vienna to improve his German. In 1941, after joining British intelligence, he was posted to the British military mission in Moscow.

After the war, he joined The Observer and wrote weekly articles on Soviet affairs. He also was an authority on the former great powers of Central Europe and wrote popular works on the House of Hapsburg.

In 1976, he published "The Shadow of the Winter Palace," a summation of all he had learned about the Soviet Union. In 1984, a collection of his writings, "Putting Up With the Russians," was published.

Layton Slater, 68, S. African Publisher

NEW YORK (NYT) — Layton Slater, 68, chairman of South Africa's largest newspaper group and a leading opponent of government racial policies and restrictions on press freedoms in his country, died of heart failure Sunday at his home in Johannesburg.

For more than 50 years Mr. Slater was associated with the Argus Printing and Publishing Co. and for the last 17 years he had been chairman of the concern, which publishes 14 newspapers, including The Star in Johannesburg and The Argus in Cape Town.

Other Deaths: Marshal Pavel S. Kutakhov, 70, head of the Soviet Air Force since 1969, Monday after a "severe and prolonged illness."

John W. Buckley, 64, an oil executive and brother of William F. Buckley Jr., the American columnist, and of the former senator, James L. Buckley of New York, of heart failure while in Toronto to attend an oil company meeting.

Harry Sakman, 72, a composer who won an Academy Award for the 1960 movie "Song Without End," Sunday after performing at a benefit for a stroke rehabilitation center in Palm Springs, California.

Lydia Chapin Kirk, 88, who wrote a best-selling book about her years in Moscow as the wife of an American ambassador there, the late Admiral Alan G. Kirk, Monday of cancer in New York City.

State Department Mobilizes To Combat Terrorist Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

staff members are ordered to vary their daily schedule, to drive to work at different times and by different routes, to thwart attacks. No longer do embassies provide home addresses or phone numbers for their personnel.

The State Department received \$630,000 just for ammunition for its security guards as part of a \$110-million supplemental appropriation last year. The department was also given \$10.3 million for armored vehicles that will be able to withstand bombs and machine-gun attacks.

The changes are visible in Washington as well as overseas. In training courses for new Foreign Service officers, heavy stress is placed on how to deal with terrorist threats, officials said. The State Department has told Congress that it plans to spend \$265,000 to alter the lobbies of buildings to accommodate new security procedures, and \$508,000 is to be spent for a new identification card program.

The omnipresent sign of the times is the concrete block in the street in front of embassies to bar the way to would-be truck bombers. In Washington, the cement blocks have been placed at all the State Department entrances and in front of the White House.

What concerns many officials in Washington is the long-term effect that the heightened security is having on the morale of the Foreign Service. For the short term, some officials abroad report that the new measures have given a new intensity to their daily, often routine work that has lifted morale and provided an esprit de corps.

But in time, some officials say, the need for constant vigilance can be debilitating, not only to the officers but also to their families. The change was evident on Nov. 6 in some world capitals. The U.S. Information Agency had scheduled election-night parties at many of its cultural centers or in major hotels with direct television hookups from the United States.

Normally, these would be occasions for Americans to relax and enjoy the chance to watch American television. But in many locations, fear of terrorists attacking a congregation of Americans sharply limited the crowd, according to some who attended the parties. An American who went to Cairo's Nile Hilton for one such party noticed that there seemed to be no special security arrangements to screen people. As a result, most of the Americans left early, she said.

In Mexico City, John Walsh, a spokesman for the embassy, said, "There's a general feeling in the Foreign Service that it's getting dangerous and dangerous."

NEXT: Mobilizing for the war against terrorism.

Cost of Winning Rises in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The cost of winning a seat in the House of Representatives rose again in 1984, according to an analysis by Sunshine News Services of campaign spending reports. This year's winners will have spent an average of about \$325,000 when all reports are filed, up 23 percent from the average spending in 1982.

In Amman



THE ADVANTAGE IS INTER-CONTINENTAL
HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

Queen Zain Street, Tel.: 21207
For reservations call your nearest Inter-Continental sales office.

UN Africa Declaration: Relief With No Polemics

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The U.N. General Assembly has unanimously approved a long declaration dealing with the critical economic situation in Africa that seemed unusually free of anti-Western polemics.

A West European diplomat said the declaration, which took nearly a month to compose and was undergoing revisions in the hours before its passage Monday night, "is likely to be the most important event of this General Assembly," in part because of its moderate tone.

Like the debate that preceded it, the document draws attention to the "150 million people facing hunger and malnutrition" in Africa and says that "emergency relief on a massive scale is urgently needed," in addition to the assistance already being provided.

But it also acknowledges that the African nations themselves "have the primary responsibility for their development and for addressing the present crisis" and that painful adjustments must be made in fragile economies crippled by structural problems.

References to colonialism, the need for restructuring of Western financial systems and demands by developing nations for a new economic order were not mentioned in the declaration.

Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar called for a meeting Dec. 17 to coordinate the aid called for in the declaration.

EC Makes Grain Pledge

The European Community pledged Tuesday 1.2 million metric tons (1.32 million short tons) of grain to Africa in 1985 to help relieve the plight of countries affected by famine, an Irish spokesman said, according to a Reuters report from Dublin.

The pledge represented 60 percent on the estimated two million metric tons of food aid needed for Africa next year. The spokesman said other countries would be encouraged to make up the balance.

The 10-nation community already had provided for 500,000 metric tons of food aid next year, but at the Dublin meeting they agreed to give an extra 700,000 metric tons. Grain traders said the total aid package would be worth at least \$150 million at current prices.

Reagan Wants Private Aid

President Ronald Reagan has told a congressional delegation that visited Ethiopia to solicit private organizations for more assistance to that nation, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Representative Mickey Leland, a

A small hotel
on a little street
called Rodeo Drive.

A Max Baril Hotel

THE BEVERLY RODEO HOTEL
360 N. Rodeo Dr., Beverly Hills, CA 90210. Telex No. 691366

THALASSA
de Jean Lassale s.a.
Genève



Elegance that soars the roughest seas

J
JEAN LASSALE



Edén Pastora Gómez

Pastora Meets U.S.-Backed Rebel Leader

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Edén Pastora Gómez, the former Sandinista hero now fighting to topple the government of his former comrades, says he has met unofficially with representatives of another Nicaraguan rebel group to seek an alliance.

Mr. Pastora said Monday that he had met with the rebel leader, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, to talk over a "political ideological platform" that would strengthen the rebels' position with the Nicaraguan people and set up a basis for future talks.

Mr. Calero is a leader of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which operates in northern Nicaragua. Mr. Pastora had been fighting with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, which operates across Nicaragua's southern border.

"We are opposing a Marxist-Leninist ideological project," Mr. Pastora said. "We have to present our own ideological plan. Our people have to know why they may live or die for us."

Mr. Pastora was wounded in an assassination attempt on May 30 as he spoke with reporters at a jungle base. Since then, he has been largely out of the public eye and apparently stymied in his military efforts by a lack of money and supplies.

Internationally acknowledged
to be the finest cigarette in the world

dunhill
London Paris New York

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED TOBACCO HOUSE IN THE WORLD

INSIGHTS

Armenians View Soviet Republic As Best Hope for Cultural Survival

By Celestine Bohlen
Washington Post Service

YEREVAN, U.S.S.R. — In a small apartment a few blocks from Lenin Square, within view of Mount Ararat, the national symbol that rises like a tantalizing mirage on the other side of the border in Turkey, four men spent a recent evening discussing Armenia's survival.

Of the four, only one lived here. The others were from the far-flung corners of the Armenian diaspora — Los Angeles, Syria and Montreal. But they, too, spoke fluent Armenian, considered themselves Armenians and agreed that this smallest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics is the last outpost of their "homeland."

"The torch of Armenian civilization is here. Period. It's that simple," said Osheen Keshishian, editor of an Armenian newspaper in Los Angeles.

Across borders, continents and political divides, the world's six million Armenians have kept their bonds, which have given the 2.7 million Armenians in Soviet Armenia links to the outside world enjoyed by few others in the Soviet Union.

Since World War II, more than 200,000 Armenians — mostly from the Middle East — responded to Soviet calls for "repatriation" and came here to settle. 22,000 people in the last eight years. In the late 1970s, the flow went the other way, as several thousand Armenians emigrated to the United States. 6,109 in the peak year of 1980.

As with Soviet Jews, the emigration of Soviet Armenians has slowed to a trickle, although many are still trying to leave.

BUT if fewer are coming here to live, thousands of Armenians are diligent about coming to visit, sometimes with the purpose of finding an Armenian wife or husband. The Yerevan airport has daily flights to and from Beirut connecting to the large Armenian community there. At night, the bar of a downtown hotel fills with young Armenians from Jerusalem, Syria, Lebanon and Greece — "by way of South America." And of the 17 members of a visiting American tour group, all but two had relatives here.

When they come, the visiting Armenians make the rounds of their extended families, bringing clothes, jeans, baseball hats, Sony radios and other yearned-for articles from the West. In return, they are feasted with lamb, spiced meatballs, fresh coriander and basil, eggplants and freshly made lavash, the paper-thin unleavened Armenian bread, and toasted with endless rounds of the region's famous brandy.

The three men gathered in the Yerevan apartment of the Armenian writer Hrant Matevosian had come for the 700th anniversary of the ancient Armenian university at Gladzor, another milestone for a people whose history is one of the oldest in the world. The city was covered in posters marking the Gladzor commemoration. A cigarette pack was issued in its honor, and an estimated 30,000 people gathered at the ancient site for a symposium.

To Roupen Boghossian, a lawyer from Syria, the glorification of Armenian accomplishments seemed excessive. "They're exaggerating nationalism too much," he said, "stressing our superiority throughout history."

Given their recent history, few Armenians in the Soviet Union object to dwelling on the glories of the past. In 1920, after two precarious years of independence and with vivid memories of massacres and mass deportations by the Turks during World War I, Armenia joined the Soviet Union, in part for self-protection.

Today, the republic is one of the Soviet Union's most homogeneous. Of its 3.1 million people, 89.6 percent are Armenian. Russians make up less than 3 percent of the population and statistics show that an increasing number of non-Armenians living here speak Armenian — 70.7 percent, according to the 1979 census.

AND while the city itself — grown from a large town of 35,000 in 1920 to more than 1 million now — has less of a distinctive national character than Tiflis, the capital of the neighboring Georgian republic, less Russian is heard here than there.

Mr. Matevosian, whose novels focus on the vanishing traditions of rural Armenia, is convinced of the "indestructibility" of Armenian culture.

"After living in Moslem conditions that were more savage, more predatory, we feel gratitude to the Russian people," said Mr. Matevosian. "The reason I don't criticize is because I don't have any alternative. I have no dream of what else could be."

The balance between nationalism and national pride has been a delicate one for Soviet Armenians and those who tipped the scales too far have ended up in prison on charges of anti-Soviet activities.

For their part, the Soviet authorities have recognized the intensity of national feeling and when necessary, given it a looser, albeit controlled, rein.

In 1965, a mass demonstration in Yerevan demanding official recognition of the 1915 murders of Armenians in Turkey produced a monument on a hill above the city, now the site of annual ceremonies. An attempt in 1978 to drop Armenian as the republic's language was recognized as a mistake and promptly abandoned.

ON the other hand, Moscow issues periodic criticisms of Armenia's ideological slackness, and its free-wheeling habits. Recently, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda chided Armenian party officials for failing to pay stricter attention to the population's "atheistic" education and for allowing a "non-class approach" to creep into literature and historical research. Pravda complained that a third of young Armenian Communists were failing to attend party lectures and that instead of training needed engineers and machinists, the republic was producing "jewelers, hairdressers and cooks."

Armenians have survived much worse, as the monument to the events of 1915 attests. That year, Armenians say 1.5 million of their own were killed by Turks, an assertion that Turks

deny. In the West, radical Armenian groups, seeking revenge for 1915, have resorted to terrorism against Turkish diplomats.

Here, the official attitude toward the Turks is more resigned. "In the West, they want return of Armenian lands," said Serge Simonian, general secretary of the Armenian Foreign Ministry. "Here, we say nothing about lands."

"We want a compromise," he said, "that they apologize, like Willy Brandt apologized to the Jews."

In contrast with the emphasis on Armenian history, Marxism-Leninism is taught only in the 10th grade, as part of a course in sociology.

THE Armenian church, through the ages a national as well as a religious institution, also is said to have greater latitude than churches elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

On Sundays, the service at Echmiadzin, the holy see outside Yerevan, is broadcast out into a surrounding park. The Armenian patriarch, or catholicos, spiritual leader of Armenians here and abroad, lives in a splendid palace nearby — "the biggest house in the Soviet Union," an Armenian joked.

Baptisms are a common ritual, and in recent years more Armenians are choosing to get married in church, people here say.

But like elsewhere in the Soviet Union, the church is circumscribed and, according to several Armenians, the number of believers is dwindling. Armenians with any official position shy away from religion, relatives from abroad note. And while the Echmiadzin Cathedral was twice divided full on a recent Sunday, many of the celebrants at the ornate Mass were foreigners or people who came to listen to the music.

"It's ironic, but Armenians are prospering under this repressive regime," said an American. "It's the first they have had long experience running their own republic, and they have never been as prosperous as they are now."

SEVERAL Armenians insist life here is better than in other parts of the Soviet Union. "There is everything here," said an electronics specialist riding the train from Yerevan to Tiflis, although he acknowledged that his leather jacket and Yugoslav shoes were bought on a trip to the capital.

At the Foreign Ministry, a spokesman noted how, without natural resources, the republic has managed to achieve a ranking place in the Soviet Union — as a producer of electronics, shoes, grapes and, of course, brandy. "In the winter," he said, "we have tomatoes here — nowhere else."

Mr. Matevosian, chronicler of a village life that he left more than 30 years ago, worries that the Armenia he knew as a child is disappearing, not because of Soviet life, but because of modern life.

"I am the last representative of that village culture," he said. "I have to write about it. The relationship of man to land, to animals, to wife and children has changed. The old culture is lost."



Dr. DeVries looked on as William J. Schroeder, his wife seated at his bedside, signed a consent form for the heart surgery.

Following the Pulse of Doctor and Patient As They Made Artificial Heart History

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — When William J. Schroeder and Dr. William C. DeVries talked about the consent form allowing the implant of an artificial heart, the patient said: "I want to live to March to see my son married. Can you promise me that?"

Dr. DeVries said he could not. Mr. Schroeder responded, "You'll do the best you can, though."

"Yes," Dr. DeVries said. The surgeon recounted that exchange in an interview in the same office at Humana Heart Institute International, where he first met Mr. Schroeder. The interview, the first Dr. DeVries has granted since the operation, offers a close look at how the surgeon and his patient were thinking and why they did what they did.

Dr. DeVries, a candid man, described his struggle to control himself and his surroundings as he moved methodically toward a difficult and perhaps historic undertaking.

He recalled that it took Mr. Schroeder, a 52-year-old retired federal worker for whom no other therapy existed, only a day or so to decide early in November that he did, indeed, want an artificial heart. Then, in a few more days, another episode of heart failure made his desire, and his need for the operation, all the more imperative.

Mr. Schroeder "was prepared to do this thing," eager to begin immediately, Dr. DeVries said.

But the surgeon knew that two preliminary operations were essential: surgery to correct a gallbladder problem and to clear up a dental infection. Mr. Schroeder was not yet physically prepared for his new heart.

"He knew he was dying, and it was frustrating for him and his wife to wait," Dr. DeVries said. The gallbladder and dental surgery procedures were successfully completed by Nov. 17, and it was agreed that the implant should be attempted in two weeks. But on a Friday morning, Nov. 23, one of Dr. DeVries's colleagues warned him that he had better take a quick look at Mr. Schroeder.

THE patient's condition had, in fact, begun to deteriorate. The implant operation would have to be held within 48 hours, on Sunday at 8 A.M. On Saturday morning, Mr. Schroeder rested, and Dr. DeVries went shopping with his wife.

In the afternoon, he returned to Humana Hospital-Audubon for a dress rehearsal and talked with Mr. Schroeder one more time. Then the doctor went out with his children before going to bed at 10 P.M.

"It was the first time I ever remember having had a hard time sleeping," Dr. DeVries said. Once he did get to sleep, he was awakened by a call informing him that tests showed Mr. Schroeder's kidney function had suddenly begun to falter. Dr. DeVries went immediately to the hospital, and, as he drove, he wondered whether he should begin the operation right then, on Saturday night.

But he found Mr. Schroeder resting quietly and decided to "put things in the hands of fate." Dr. DeVries would wait until Sunday morning. Then, having returned home, the surgeon said he had some anxieties about the delay and had more trouble getting to sleep. Shortly after he did, he was awakened by another phone call. This was from his friend, the designer of the mechanical heart, Robert K. Jarvik, who wanted to talk about the operation.

"I told him we'd talk in the morning," Dr. DeVries said, adding, "Rob told me he was going out dancing."

About 6:45 A.M., the phone rang yet again. "Everybody wanted to know where I was, and I said I'd be there by 8," Dr. DeVries said. "I took a nice calm shower, and my wife drove me to the hospital."

As the heart surgeon went through the ritual of scrubbing before Mr. Schroeder's operation, Dr. Barney B. Clark was on his mind. Dr. DeVries recalled that he had occasionally called Mr. Schroeder "Barney" and caught himself about to do it at other times.

Dr. DeVries noted, as Mr. Schroeder was being moved to the operating table, how much he resembled Dr. Clark, on whom he had done his first artificial heart implant two years earlier. Then, when he saw the healed incision from a

previous coronary-bypass operation on Mr. Schroeder's chest, he realized how difficult it would be to cut through scar tissue.

As Dr. DeVries finished his scrub, he said, his mind focused on how much simpler and "refreshing" things were proceeding this time.

He had spent hours before Dr. Clark's operation phoning security officers and other hospital workers and making certain Dr. Clark made it down the hall safely. Once in the operating room, he left many nicks when he shaved the area where the incision would be made on his patient.

This time, a Humana nurse cleanly shaved the areas for incision.

When it was time to put on surgical mask and gown, Dr. DeVries said he had "no doubts" about the procedure. He was sure of his skills, despite the two-year lapse, because he continued implanting artificial hearts in animals at the University of Utah, even after he moved to Louisville last August.

He was concerned about "the acts of God" and other uncontrollable factors, "a valve that could break or some other flaw in the heart." Now that he was delegating more tasks for this implant operation, he said he worried about "a heart that might not be sterilized properly or that someone wouldn't do their job."

The implant operation was described as perfect. But hours later, Dr. DeVries had to take Mr. Schroeder back to surgery because of massive bleeding. He opened Mr. Schroeder's chest through the same incision he made earlier in the

day and used a suction device to remove huge blood clots. Then the chest cavity began refilling with fresh blood.

There was no spurring from an obvious source. Thus, he went through a surgical drill, inspecting each anatomical area for evidence of a bleeding point. The area where the artificial heart was sewn to the remnants of the atria, or upper chambers, of Mr. Schroeder's natural heart, were clear. So was another attachment to the artery leading to the lung.

"I could see about 270 degrees around the aortic suture line," Dr. DeVries said, and there was no bleeding.

But when he put his finger around the part of the aorta that he could not see, the bleeding stopped. He called for dental mirrors. They were of no help; he could not identify a bleeding point.

"So I packed it with gelfoam, held it with my finger for 10 minutes, and it stopped," Dr. DeVries said.

IT was a crucial step. Had he not detected the bleeding there, he was ready to connect Mr. Schroeder to a heart-lung machine so he could then remove the artificial heart and inspect other anatomical areas. Dr. DeVries says he still does not know the specific source of the bleeding beyond its general anatomical area.

Yet, he said nothing he learned from the experience would cause him to change his techniques the next time, except, perhaps, to take the patient back to the operating room an hour earlier.

Dr. DeVries was just following standard procedures in doing a second operation to stop the bleeding. But to the Schroeder family, it was a very upsetting experience. Some of Mr. Schroeder's children had started driving home only to learn about the problem on the radio.

"They felt guilty about leaving" and needed reassurance, Dr. DeVries said. He also said he had to work at regaining the family's trust.

Mr. Schroeder's recovery has amazed some members of the team, but it is right on schedule, according to Dr. DeVries. In some ways, however, he said Mr. Schroeder was weeks ahead of Dr. Clark's pace.

For example, Mr. Schroeder quickly recognized Dr. DeVries's wife outside the door of his room. Yet he had met her only once and for just a few minutes.

"Dr. Clark was not like that until more than a month after his operation," Dr. DeVries said. Dr. DeVries learned more in the 112 days that

Dr. Clark lived with the artificial heart "than we ever did" from the hundreds of animal experiments, he said. He cited lessons learned from Dr. Clark's case for helping in Mr. Schroeder's recovery. For example, Mr. Schroeder has not suffered the types of seizures Dr. Clark had.

But Mr. Schroeder's weakened body needs much healing before Dr. DeVries will let him leave the hospital. Moreover, Dr. DeVries has to do five more cases to complete the seven that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and other scientists need to begin to evaluate the practicality of the artificial heart.

Yet, Dr. DeVries said he could foresee the day soon when surgeons could realistically do one, possibly two, artificial heart implants each day.

HE said he had a sense of sadness about doing the second one in Louisville instead of Salt Lake City. With all the ground-breaking work that he and others had done at the University of Utah, only one human implant was done there. But he was also happy about doing his second in Louisville because he has grown to enjoy living here more than in Salt Lake City.

His attitude reflects a great frustration with what he believes was unnecessary delay in gaining the approval of the University of Utah to do a second case, a delay that he contends did not lead to major improvements in the program or technology.

He recalled how he had to talk nurses and other hospital workers into joining his project when he began in Utah. When "the artificial heart took fire," Dr. DeVries said, "everybody wanted to get on board and that was very exciting."

With the delay, "one by one, people left and went off in different directions," he said.

"By striking while the iron was hot," he said, "we would have been able to answer a lot of questions that, in a sense, people had to stop and think over again, questions about the costs and whether society could handle the artificial heart."

Nevertheless, Dr. DeVries said the delay made the team "think things through a bit better than we would have done otherwise."

Dr. DeVries also said progress had been hurt by personnel changes at the university. The medical school dean resigned. And Dr. Chase N. Peterson, the vice president for health sciences who was Dr. DeVries's boss, became president of the university.

He said he felt that "science went fast, and we just stayed there."

"We were just completely disappointed," he said, "and that happens frequently in academic surgery."

He said clashes with other doctors at the University of Utah were a factor in his decision to leave. But he cited as the main reason his difficulties in building a large enough practice because of the time needed for lectures and meetings.

STILL, Dr. DeVries said he had planned to stay at the university until the offer from Humana last summer.

"As I started looking at the ways of doing the next case at the University of Utah and the ways of doing it at Humana, there was just no comparison," Dr. DeVries said.

His contact with Humana began when Dr. DeVries met Dr. Allan M. Lansing, who visited Salt Lake City several times to learn the technique of artificial heart surgery. Eventually, Dr. Lansing introduced Dr. DeVries to David A. Jones, chairman and chief executive officer of Humana, and Wendell Cherry, the company's president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Jones expressed surprise that Dr. DeVries had to raise about \$600,000 to cover the costs of Dr. Clark's operation as well as the second one before he could start on it.

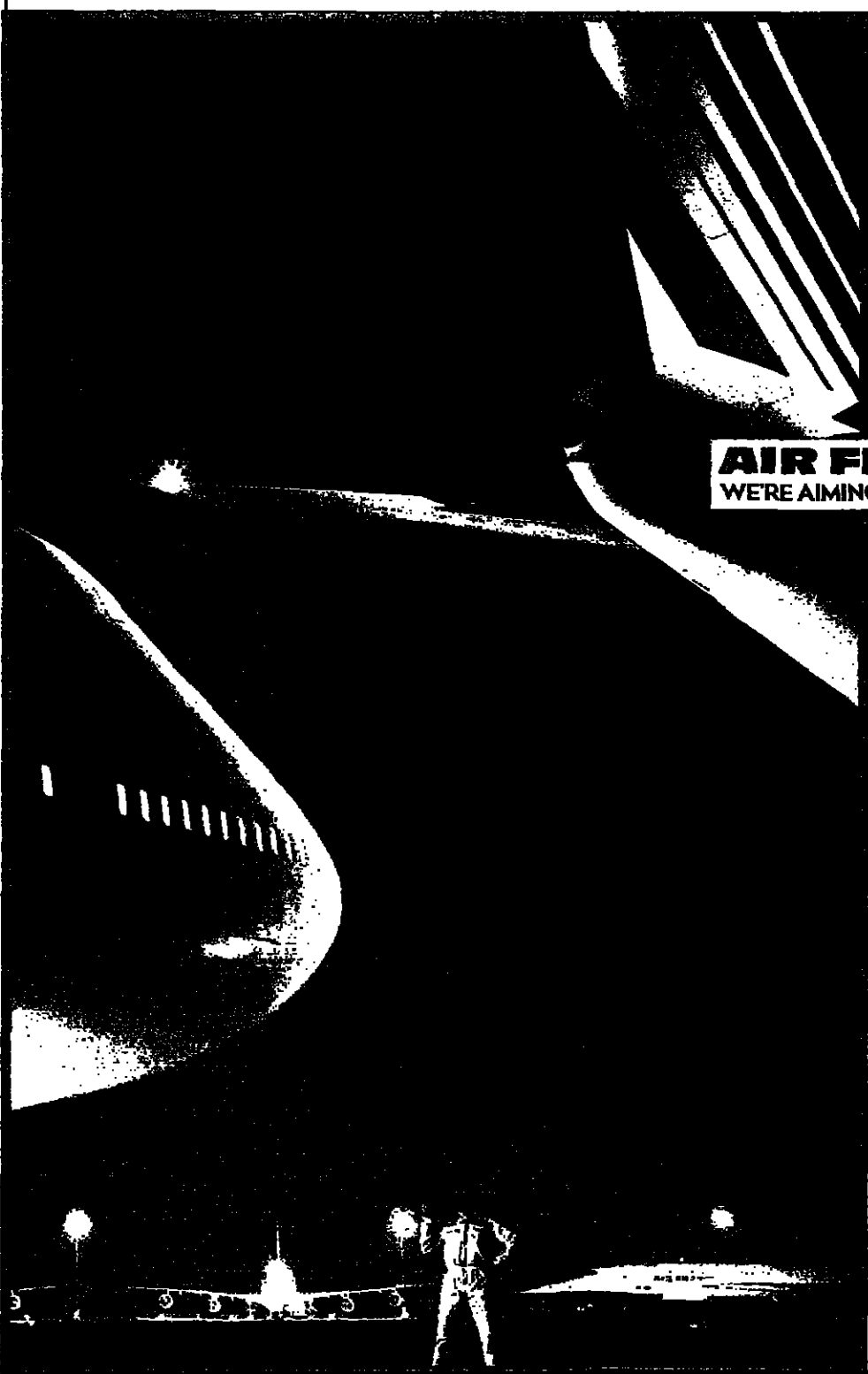
When Mr. Jones asked Dr. DeVries how many cases he needed to do to move the implant operation beyond the experimental stage, the doctor said perhaps 10.

Mr. Cherry then asked Dr. DeVries if he meant that he wanted Humana to spend \$3 million for 10 cases. Dr. DeVries said, "Well, maybe five."

Dr. DeVries was startled by Mr. Jones's reply. "We can do 100," the Humana official said.

"I went through the floor," Dr. DeVries said. It was an offer that Dr. DeVries said he could not refuse and that the University of Utah could not match.

HIGH AND MIGHTY



THE AIR FRANCE FLEET. AIR FRANCE HAS THE FINEST AND MOST ADVANCED AIRCRAFT IN THE WORLD: THE SPACIOUS B 747, THE SUPERFAST CONCORDE, THE INNOVATIVE AIRBUS, THE EFFICIENT B 737 AND B 727. ALL PLANES OFFER A PERFECT MIX OF HIGH TECHNOLOGY AND COMFORT. THE HIGH AND MIGHTY AIR FRANCE FLEET: ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE HIGH STANDARDS YOU FIND WHEN YOU FLY AIR FRANCE.

AIR FRANCE
WE'RE AIMING EVEN HIGHER

Herald Tribune

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

Glenda Jackson's 'Phedra' at Old Vic: Beating a Dead Horse

COART Ser-
COART Ser-
art Service.
SERVICE Tel
SSSEN E-
-4799863
TICE Frank-
IAL Society
y 22 48 19
UE Christi-
2-807-1736
FRONK-
art & Travel
S
RT SERVICE
29 32
ide Service.
COART Ser-
art Service.
SERVICE.
art Service.
COART Ser-
tate. Escort
9/3518226
art Service.
art Service.
occupied.
ART & Travel
Escort Ser-
Escort Ser-
ESCORT
SERVICE
IE Why not
91-6863.

	High	Low	Last	Chg
BAT	129 1/2	3 1/4	3 1/4	—
HAUT	10 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
TIE	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
WONB	26 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
3M	26 1/2	2 1/4	2 1/4	+ 1/4
Admet	17 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	—
Quaker	17 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	—
Petrol	17 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	—
WEL	17 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/4	—
AMEX	120 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4
Amstar	120 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4
AMNH	120 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4
Kerr	120 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4
CresCh	120 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/4

High	Low	Close	Chg
203.17	202.46	202.96	+ 0.04

Year	Rank	Club	Yds.	Per	Sh.	High	Low	Out	Cl.
1919	1	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	2	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	3	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	4	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	5	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	6	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	7	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	8	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	9	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	10	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	11	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	12	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	13	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	14	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	15	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	16	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	17	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	18	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	19	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	20	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	21	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	22	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	23	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	24	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	25	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	26	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	27	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	28	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	29	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	30	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	31	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	32	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	33	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	34	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	35	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	36	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	37	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	38	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	39	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	40	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	41	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	42	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	43	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	44	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	45	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	46	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	47	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	48	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129
1919	49	Quincy	28	12.9	8	129	129	129	129

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market managed to snap back with a modest gain Tuesday after four consecutive losing sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.65 points to 1,185.07. The decline over the four previous sessions totaled nearly 38 points.

Advances topped declines 802-705 among the 2,010 issues traded. The volume totaled 81.3 million shares, down from 95.5 million traded Monday.

"Today's action was the first step at some sort of reversal," said Barry Berlin of Shearson Lehman/American Express. He said the move "plucked conviction" due to the narrow margin of advances over declines, but added "it does indicate an area where buyers are willing to step in."

Mr. Berlin said uncertainty over taxation and budget deficits only serves to cloud a picture he finds "quite positive," with lower interest rates and moderate inflation.

"We had four substantial down days and we were due for a bounce," said Chester Pado of A.C. Securities, Los Angeles. He said the first day "is not necessarily the whole move."

However, Mr. Pado noted the narrow 8-7 margin of advances over declines and said it would be safer to "reserve judgment" before deciding if the stock market has turned around.

Before the stock market opened, the Commerce Department reported new orders at U.S. factories fell 2.5 percent in October to \$189.82 billion, seasonally adjusted. It was the largest of three consecutive monthly declines. Economists blamed the effects of tight money and a decline in consumer spending.

sales of new single-family homes increased 2.1 percent in October.

John Smith of Fahnstock & Co. said the market was "temporarily oversold" after the recent declines. He said if good economic news were to come along at this point, "it would probably start a good rally."

He said uncertainty about possible tax changes, the budget deficit and other matters was keeping the stock market in a "holding pattern."

Nevertheless, he said, "the odds favor a gozsize rally in the blue chips toward year-end" as institutions move to dress up their portfolios.

Avon Products was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down ¼ to 20½. British Telecom ADR's were second, down ¼ to 10½. Union Carbide was third, down ½ to 45½. A leak at the company's pesticide plant in India killed hundreds of people. The company said there would not be a substantial effect on earnings.

Phillips Petroleum, a takeover candidate, jumped 3¾ to 48 on heavy volume. Elsewhere in the oil group, Indiana Standard gained ½ to 53½, Chevron ¼ to 32½, Atlantic Richfield ¼ to 44½, Occidental Petroleum (ex-dividend) ¼ to 28½, and Exxon ¼ to 43½.

Avco fell ¼ to 48½. It has agreed to be acquired by Textron for \$50 a share. Textron added ¼ to 32½.

Allied Stores, subject of takeover rumors, fell 2 to 54½. An analyst reportedly recommended taking profits after the stock's 7-point rise Monday.

Celanese advanced 1 to 76½ after agreeing to sell its Almatex Ltd. unit.



 GrowPak™ from our Enviro-Spray Systems, Inc. subsidiary, is the most innovative and versatile technological development in pressurized packaging in 40 years. For our 1984 Annual Report write, Grow Group, Inc. 200 Park Ave., NY 10166. Dept. G.

Grow Group

Awlgrip, Trewax, Devoe, three of our well-known brand names.

(Continued on Page 10)

[illegible]

AMEX prices	P.12	Earnings reports	P.11
NYSE prices	P.12	Foreign exchange	P.11
NYSE futures	P.12	Interest rates	P.11
Commodity prices	P.12	Oil prices	P.11
Commodity futures	P.12	OTC stocks	P.13
Dividends	P.12	Other markets	P.13

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1984

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Ryman's Chairman Known For Curing Corporate Ills

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The chairman of Ryman Ltd., the £20-million (\$23.8 million) London retail stationery chain, is building up a reputation as a wizard for troubled companies. After building up a bankrupt department store, Jennifer d'Abo purchased a toy store, Jean Sorrell, from the receiver, and increased its annual sales to £6 million from £300,000 in a couple of years.

Ryman estimates that this year, under Mrs. d'Abo's leadership, it will achieve the transformation from a company, which, when it was part of a larger group, wasn't performing well when she bought it in October 1981, to a profit-making one.

Unlike some professional company doctors who leave once the company's ills are cured, Mrs. d'Abo prefers to stick with what she's got and build on the concern's growing health. That's what she intends to do with Ryman, where she has rights to everybody's shares. If any shareholder wants to sell, he or she would first have to offer to sell the shares to her.

"I love having something that's in trouble," Mrs. d'Abo says. "What I don't like is (the company) being sold as soon as they are a success."

Following this year's turnaround, Mrs. d'Abo plans to increase the shop staff's wages, which have been below the industry average. "It does affect the cost structure," says David W. Dunn, managing director and a shareholder in the company. "But because we turned the company around, we can reward the staff. A lot of it is motivation."

MRS. d'Abo first went into business when she purchased a small grocery store. As she tells it, it was after her divorce from Peter Carey, a business tycoon. "With four children between my new husband and I, the general consensus was that Jennifer had to go and look for a job. That was rather a jolt to the system after having two Rolls-Royces and my own plane," she recalls. "I ended up buying a grocery shop and learned to run a shop from the bottom."

Such training would be useless without a good business sense, and Mrs. d'Abo has a nose for a good deal. To buy Ryman, she raised the money in the City. The money for previous ventures came from private sources.

"There's an enormous resistance in the City to a woman," she says. "But I do a bit of blackmail, with a woman prime minister (Margaret Thatcher), how many women in business do you back, I ask. Then I go for the jugular."

For institutional investors, Ryman's selling point was the company's well-known name — it was founded in 1893 — and the central London location of its shops. She bought Ryman from the Burton Group PLC, a tailoring concern, for an undisclosed price well below the asking price of £8 million.

She picked her team and then started cleaning up the shops that were run down. That meant closing shops that weren't viable and giving the 40 or so remaining ones the new Ryman look. "We spent a small fortune on the shops," says Mr. Dunn.

At the same time, she got rid of several Ryman businesses — a printing concern, a furniture business, concessions in the shops and the low-profit-margin contract end of the business — to concentrate on retail sales. Supplying big companies at a discount resulted in low margins, Mrs. d'Abo found. So far, the retail market has been recession-proof, at least in the London area where Ryman shops are located. And according to analysts, Ryman has no major competitors in that field.

Like Mrs. d'Abo's personality, Ryman's new image involves strong colors and dynamism. But getting traditional manufacturers to switch from greys and browns to colorful office supplies has been a problem. Now Ryman's face-lift is paying off, according to company estimates. Sales of the privately held company have increased in 1982, 1983 and 1984. Ryman suppliers now feel more confident that the market for colorful office supplies is there and that they can have a share of Ryman's success.

At least part of Mrs. d'Abo's marketing strategy is targeted at (Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Dec. 4, including fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	¥	₹
Amsterdam	2.365	2.719	12.250	34.81	1.366	13.84	141.13	2.108
Brussels	2.365	2.719	12.250	34.81	1.366	13.84	141.13	2.108
Frankfurt	2.365	2.719	12.250	34.81	1.366	13.84	141.13	2.108
Milan	2.365	2.719	12.250	34.81	1.366	13.84	141.13	2.108
London	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
New York	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
Paris	2.365	2.719	12.250	34.81	1.366	13.84	141.13	2.108
Tokyo	247.475	297.12	1237	3612	1239	78.79	291.40	97.36
Zurich	2.365	2.719	12.250	34.81	1.366	13.84	141.13	2.108
1 ECU	0.7225	0.8412	3.202	8.611	3.202	10.362	104.71	34.75
1 SDR	0.76725	0.9021	3.4764	9.3754	3.4764	11.159	112.87	37.05

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	S	¥	₹
0.0001 Australian \$	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Canadian \$	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 French F	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 German M	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Italian L	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Japanese Y	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Spanish P	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Swiss F	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Swedish K	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Thai B	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51
0.0001 Hong K \$	1.368	1.28	5.00	13.68	0.47	4.77	121.35	1.51

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits

	1M	3M	6M	9M	12M	1Y	2Y	3Y	4Y	5Y
1M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
12M	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Rates applicable to interbank deposits of \$1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Asian Dollar Rates

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	1 year
1 mo.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
3 mos.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
6 mos.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
9 mos.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
1 year	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4

Key Money Rates

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Federal Funds	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Prime Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Broker Loan Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
Call Money	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4
3-month Treasury Bills	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
6-month Treasury Bills	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
CDs 28-day	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
CDs 90-day	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4

West Germany

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
3-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
6-month Interbank	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

France

	Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.
Intervention Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
Call Money	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
One-month Interbank	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
3-month Interbank	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4
6-month Interbank	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4

Sources: Commercial Bank, Credit Lyonnais, Lloyds Bank, Bank of Tokyo.

Slowdown In U.S. Hits Japan

Exports Growth Eases in Tokyo

Reuters

TOKYO — A drop in export growth caused by the recent slowdown in the U.S. economy is beginning to reduce Japan's economic growth rate, according to economists in Japan.

But while some believe the lower growth in exports may soon lead to inventory accumulation and end a recent spurt in capital investment in Japan, others maintain that recent high corporate profitability will help to keep spending on plant and equipment at present levels.

These more optimistic forecasts also see a rise in domestic demand early next year following year-end bonus payments by Japanese concerns.

According to the latest figures from the U.S. Commerce Department, gross national product grew a seasonally adjusted year-to-year 1.9 percent in the third quarter of this year, sharply down from the annualized 8.8 percent GNP growth of the first half. This was mainly due to a decline in personal consumption.

As a result, year-to-year growth of Japan's exports to the United States fell to 31 percent at the end of September, from 43 percent in August and more than 50 percent earlier this year. Economists at Fuji Bank Ltd. said in their latest quarterly report that this section of export growth will fall by more than 20 percent in the current quarter and by at least a further 10 percent in the financial year starting next April.

There are differing forecasts for Japanese economic growth. Some government economists, for example, said GNP growth would ease to 4.6 percent in the fiscal year ending March 1985 from a projected 5.3 percent in the current year. But economists at the Nomura Research Institute in Tokyo said in their November economic report that they expect the next year's growth to slow to an annual 3.7 percent rate.

GNP measures the total value of a nation's output of goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

TLP: Oil-Platform Breakthrough?

Conoco Betting On a \$1-Billion Tethered Hull

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

ABOARD THE HUTTON PLATFORM, North Sea — As one nestles down on the North Sea's newest oil production platform following a two-hour helicopter flight from Aberdeen, Scotland, the platform differs little to the untrained eye from its neighbors dotting the horizon here in the productive East Shetland basin.

But unlike other platforms around the world, which rest on steel or concrete towers, Hutton is perched above a buoyant hull that is tethered to the seabed by steel cables. The cables are stretched to hold the hull down in the water, limiting its horizontal movement and eliminating vertical bobbing.

Conoco, the oil company that operates Hutton, is convinced that it represents a design breakthrough that will lead the oil industry into waters far deeper than can be tackled with existing structures.

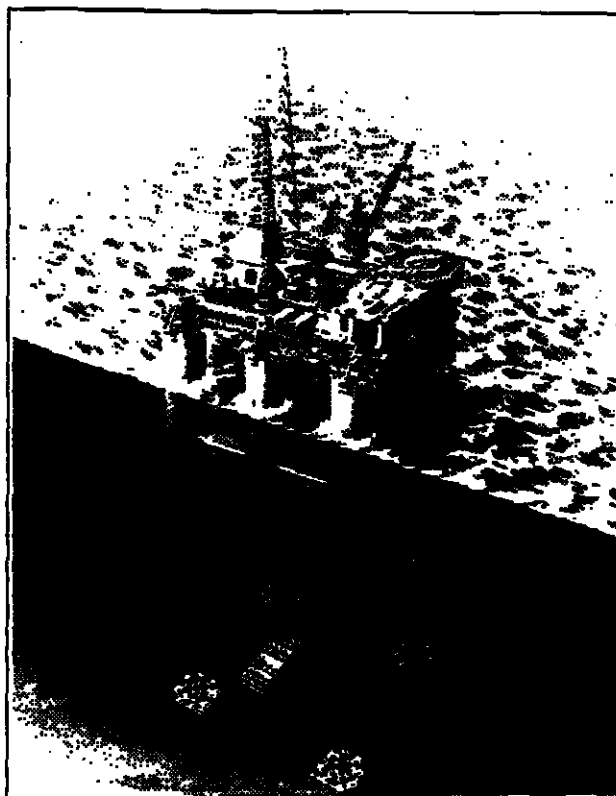
Hutton, which cost just under \$1 billion, or one-third more than originally budgeted, has proved to be marginally more expensive than traditional deep-water platforms would have been. But Conoco is convinced that its experience with the tension-leg platform, or TLP, in 485 feet (148 meters) of water here, 90 miles (145 kilometers) northeast of the Shetland Islands, will cut costs 15 percent. And it says the economics of designs in deeper waters will be substantially better.

"TLP will shine — in the North Sea — at depths of 600 feet to 3,000 feet," said Thomas Marx, manager of the Hutton project.

Numerous factors are involved in choosing platform designs, including the size and characteristics of the oilfield being tapped, the distance to land or other platforms with processing facilities, and sea and weather conditions.

According to Offshore, an industry trade journal, there are 321 platforms under construction, planned or being studied worldwide.

As a rule, oilmen do not see



A diagram of Conoco's Hutton platform.

the TLP replacing conventional designs in benign waters, such as in the Gulf of Mexico or off the California coast, until they reach depths exceeding 1,000 feet. The world's tallest platforms are fixed designs in about 1,100 feet of water off the Louisiana coast.

Recent discoveries in the canyons of the continental shelf in the Gulf of Mexico and drilling results in several other areas have stimulated the oil industry's interest in finding ways to go beyond conventional designs.

The sheer weight of the materials needed to exploit deep-water finds with fixed platforms, the difficult conditions they would have to meet, the problems of assembly on such a scale and the costs of disposal have become daunting.

Thanks to Hutton, TLP has emerged as the most likely candidate for drilling to greater depths. Like any North Sea platform, it is a complex piece of engineering built to withstand numbingly hostile conditions. It has three utility systems, enough to power the city of Aberdeen. There are thousands of electronic monitoring devices, 3,000 of

them devoted solely to smoke and fire detection.

There is also, however, a simplicity of design that allowed Conoco to start producing oil Aug. 6, a record 22 days after the TLP was first parked over the pre-drilled wells. With daily production at 80,000 barrels, valued at \$2.25 million — and plans to produce 90,000 barrels a day when full capacity is reached — every day saved was money for Conoco and its seven partners in the field.

"The design is 80 percent to 90 percent proven right now," said Larry Farmer, vice president and chief engineer for Brown & Root U.K. Ltd., which designed the platform. "Once it makes it through the first winter, everyone will be convinced."

That may be a bit optimistic. Engineers in the industry with no stake in TLP say they wanted to see how well the cables wore and how much it cost to replace them. This will take several years to determine.

Nevertheless, Conoco is already planning on a simplified TLP for its Green Canyon field (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Regan Defends Tax Proposals For Companies

By Tom Redburn

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Donald T. Regan, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, has strongly defended the tax proposals his department recently issued against heavy criticism from businessmen and industrialists.

At the same time, the Treasury Department has provided details of the plan to institute a tax system aimed at giving equal treatment to all types of investments instead of keeping the business depreciation tax breaks that were a central part of the Reagan administration's 1981 tax bill.

Mr. Regan charged Monday that critics of the plan did not fully understand it. He said that, despite President Ronald Reagan's apparent lack of enthusiasm for the plan when it was unveiled, the administration was not backing away from it.

While saying that the administration was prepared to discuss modest changes in the tax proposal, Mr. Regan hardened his stance from the approach he signaled last week when he said that the plan "was written on a word processor; it can be changed."

During a speech at the National Press Club on Monday, he said, "What I meant when I said it was written on a word processor is that a word or a thought can be changed here and there. You don't rewrite on a word processor."

He said the harsh attacks on the proposal by critics in industry were based on incomplete information.

"Let me ask all leaders of industry, especially those whose representatives in Washington have been quick to scream, to ask their tax departments to do their homework," Mr. Regan said. "I think people are going to be pleasantly surprised."

But he did acknowledge that some capital-intensive industries, particularly steel, energy and paper-making, might suffer from the switch to a new system.

The Treasury proposal, as outlined Monday, would scrap the system of accelerated depreciation for business capital investment.

Businesses now may write off the cost of most equipment over either three or five years, of special classes

of property over 10 or 15 years, and of most types of commercial real estate over 18 years. In addition, they now receive a tax credit as much as 10 percent on all investments.

In place of that, the Treasury would set up a seven-class system that would allow annual tax write-offs, adjusted for inflation, that range from 3 percent to 32 percent of the investment's original cost. The principal goal is to tax all industries at about the same rate. Current disparities allow oil refiners to pay as little as 12 percent in taxes while most retail trade companies pay 31 percent.

The Treasury plan would tax most industries at 31 percent to 39 percent on their retained earnings and at 19 percent to 24 percent on the profits they pay out as dividends to stockholders.

U.S. Reports Fall in Orders To Factories

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories dropped for the third consecutive month in October, with the 2.5-percent decline the steepest since April, the government reported Tuesday.

The Commerce Department said new orders totaled \$185.1 billion in October, down \$4.7 billion from the September level. The orders, which are considered a good indicator of future production, had fallen 1.4 percent in September and 0.8 percent in August.

The latest report was another confirmation of the sharp slowdown in economic activity that has occurred since July. Total output as measured by the gross national product grew at a sluggish 1.9 percent from July through September, down from an 8.6-percent pace in the first half of the year. GNP measures the total value of goods and services, including income from foreign investments.

German Car Firms Worried by Emissions Debate

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West German car makers are becoming increasingly concerned that their domestic sales will be set back dramatically as potential customers, befuddled about emission-control proposals being discussed in Bonn, postpone purchases.

Industry sources say domestic orders for October and November are running 10 percent to 15 percent below year-earlier levels.

Hans-Erdmann Schoenbeck, president of the West German auto industry association, said recently that domestic sales in 1985 are likely to fall to between 2.2 million and 2.4 million cars, short of the 2.5 million originally projected.

Mr. Schoenbeck said this is largely a result of the growing hesitancy to buy in the midst of the pollution-control debate, which is being played out between Bonn and the European Community headquarters in Brussels.

Domestic sales this year are likely to fall to 2.4 million cars from 2.6 million in 1983, mostly because of a seven-week strike in May and June by metalworkers. The auto industry lost more than 10 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.25 billion) in production because of the strike.

But for the West German auto industry, the challenge posed by customer uncertainty about exhaust regulations may be even more menacing than the metalworkers' strike was.

"The issue is out of our hands. We are victims of the politicians," said Hans-Wilhelm Gaeb, a board member at Adam Opel AG, the West German subsidiary of General Motors Corp. of the United States, in a recent interview.

Bonn's proposal this fall to require all new cars to meet the equivalent of U.S. emission standards by Jan. 1, 1989 — six years ahead of the 1995 target date proposed by the European Commission as a whole — has left several unanswered questions:

• Would the purchase of a car not equipped with an exhaust-cleaning catalytic converter mean that the car would have little resale value in three or four years should Bonn's pollution-control regulations take effect in 1989. For cars with engines larger than 2 liters, the regulations would take effect in 1988.

About 95 percent of cars for sale in the home market are now sold without catalytic converters, although all major West German auto companies are stepping up efforts to make converter-equipped cars available by year's end.

• Would the buyer of a car with a catalytic converter run the risk that Bonn, in a compromise with the EC Commission, might change its exhaust regulations, making the converter unnecessary?

• Will adequate supplies of lead-free gasoline, which is required by cars equipped with catalytic converters, be available? West Germany expects about 700 service stations to offer lead-free gas by year's end. But the availability of the fuel in other European countries remains a question mark, and may be the chief reason that West Germans are holding back their new-car orders, analysts say.

Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sig. 100s	High	Low	Close	Qual.	Chips
-------	------	------	----	--------------	------	-----	-------	-------	-------

Leucopl	2.00	6.8		78	29½	27	29½ + 4
Leu51	1.85	2.4	11	71	25	24½	24½ + 1

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

res Dec. 4

Grain	Grain Type	Grain	Grain Type	Grain	Grain Type
Grains					

[illegible]

66.75	67.25	66.25
65.05	65.55	64.75
63.45	63.95	63.25

[illegible]

139.50	141.10
136.90	139.20
136.10	137.50
135.20	136.50

[illegible]

Dec. 4

	High	Low	Close	Previous
SUGAR				

Dec. 4
Sugar in French Francs per metric ton
Other Sugar in Francs per 100 lbs.

	High	Low	Close	
SUGAR				
Mar	1.500	1.476	1.475	1.477
May	1.530	1.528	1.528	1.529

Dec. 4

	High	Low	Bid	Ask	BL
Dec -	N.T.	N.T.	330.00	332.00	127.1
Jan -	N.T.	N.T.	332.00	334.00	129.1
Feb -	335.00	335.00	334.00	336.00	112.1

Commodity and Unit	T
--------------------	---

Ask	Iron 2 Pct. Phos., 100 lb	21 3/4
9.00	Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt. ..	81
11.00	Lead Spot, lb	23
4.00	Copper elect., lb	63

Year	Age
1990	10
1991	11
1992	12
1993	13
1994	14
1995	15
1996	16
1997	17
1998	18
1999	19
2000	20
2001	21
2002	22
2003	23
2004	24
2005	25
2006	26
2007	27
2008	28
2009	29
2010	30
2011	31
2012	32
2013	33
2014	34
2015	35
2016	36
2017	37
2018	38
2019	39
2020	40
2021	41
2022	42
2023	43
2024	44
2025	45
2026	46
2027	47
2028	48
2029	49
2030	50
2031	51
2032	52
2033	53
2034	54
2035	55
2036	56
2037	57
2038	58
2039	59
2040	60
2041	61
2042	62
2043	63
2044	64
2045	65
2046	66
2047	67
2048	68
2049	69
2050	70
2051	71
2052	72
2053	73
2054	74
2055	75
2056	76
2057	77
2058	78
2059	79
2060	80
2061	81
2062	82
2063	83
2064	84
2065	85
2066	86
2067	87
2068	88
2069	89
2070	90
2071	91
2072	92
2073	93
2074	94
2075	95
2076	96
2077	97
2078	98
2079	99
2080	100

77-53
25-2
WPA-73

[illegible]

Figures in sterling per metric ton.
Silver in pence per troy ounce.

bol	1,098.00	1,099.00	1,098.00	1,099.00
months	1,114.00	1,114.50	1,117.00	1,117.50
per cathodes:				

Strike	Calls-Last			Puts-Last		
Price	Dec	Jan	Feb	Dec	Jan	Feb
145	1734	—	—	—	1114	—

165	15/16	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
170	3/16	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2
175	1/16	7/16	1	—	1 1/2	—
180	1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2

Jly	1,140	1,218	1,160
Sep	1,160	1,200	1,160
Nov	1,150	1,200	1,150

DM Futures Optio

210
200
200

In BT Shares in U.S.

100

10/10/1944

start-
August
tele-
vision
series
of 90
e on
mary,

Give the world.



Give the Trib.

Make the holiday season last all year long with the biggest gift of all. Give the world. Every day. In an average of 16 tightly edited pages. Give the Trib.

A subscription to the International Herald Tribune will be valued and enjoyed day after day, week after week, month after month. Valued for its time-saving wrap-up of news from around the globe, objectively reported and incisively analyzed. Enjoyed for its wide-ranging features, from "The Arts" to "Science," from Buchwald to book reviews, from Doonesbury to Garfield

the Cat, from "Weekend" to "Personal Investing."

And your own holiday shopping will be so much easier.

No crowded stores, long lines or traffic jams. (Just fill in and mail the coupon below.)

No wrapping, mailing or insuring packages. (We'll send a handsome card, signed as you specify, announcing your gift.)

No worries about size, color or whether they already have one. (If your order concerns a current subscriber, we'll notify you immediately.)

In short, no hassle.

You don't even have to send payment. Just charge your gift to any major credit card.

Moreover, you'll benefit from our special 25% discount on holiday gift subscriptions. (It's valid for any new subscription, so why not order one for yourself as well?)

Give the world this year.

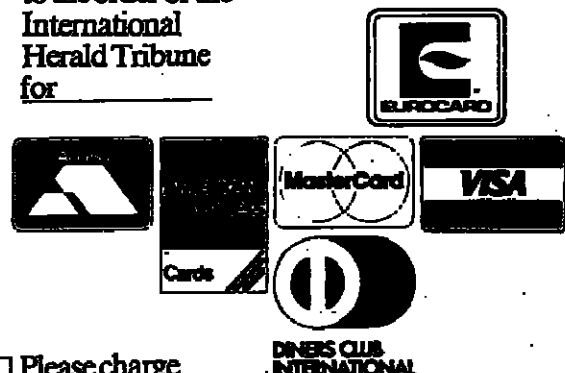
Give the Trib.

Special gift rates (25% off regular subscription rates)

Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.
Austria	A.Sch.	3,220	1,610	890
Belgium	B.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,500	750	410
Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£.Id.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas.	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr.	372	186	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East				
	\$	284	142	78
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States				
	\$	396	198	109
Asia:				

To: International Herald Tribune Subscription Manager, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France

☐ Please find enclosed my check to the order of the International Herald Tribune for



☐ Please charge my credit card:
☐ American Express ☐ Mastercard ☐ Access
☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ Visa

Number _____
 Expiry Date _____
 Signature _____

Please send gift subscriptions to:

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ Country _____

☐ 12 months
☐ 6 months
☐ 3 months

My name as it should appear on the gift card:

Name _____
 Address _____
 City _____ Country _____

☐ 12 months
☐ 6 months
☐ 3 months

My name as it should appear on the gift card:

This offer is valid only for new subscriptions. Rates valid through April 30, 1985.

ENGAGEMENTS 1985		December 1984 (Empty Year)	December 1985	September 1986 (Empty Year)	September 1987 (Empty Year)	December 1988 (Empty Year)	September 1989 (Empty Year)	December 1990 (Empty Year)	September 1991 (Empty Year)
January 1985	1985 January	January 1985	1985 February	February 1985	1985 February	February 1985	1985 March	March 1985	1985 March
February 1985	1985 February	February 1985	1985 March	March 1985	1985 March	March 1985	1985 April	April 1985	1985 April
March 1985	1985 March	March 1985	1985 April	April 1985	1985 April	April 1985	1985 May	May 1985	1985 May
April 1985	1985 April	April 1985	1985 May	May 1985	1985 May	May 1985	1985 June	June 1985	1985 June
May 1985	1985 May	May 1985	1985 June	June 1985	1985 June	June 1985	1985 July	July 1985	1985 July
June 1985	1985 June	June 1985	1985 July	July 1985	1985 July	July 1985	1985 August	August 1985	1985 August
July 1985	1985 July	July 1985	1985 August	August 1985	1985 August	August 1985	1985 September	September 1985	1985 September
August 1985	1985 August	August 1985	1985 September	September 1985	1985 September	September 1985	1985 October	October 1985	1985 October
September 1985	1985 September	September 1985	1985 October	October 1985	1985 October	October 1985	1985 November	November 1985	1985 November
October 1985	1985 October	October 1985	1985 November	November 1985	1985 November	November 1985	1985 December	December 1985	1985 December
November 1985	1985 November	November 1985	1985 December	December 1985	1985 December	December 1985	1986 January	January 1986	1986 January
December 1985	1985 December	December 1985	1986 January	January 1986	1986 January	January 1986	1986 February	February 1986	1986 February
January 1986	1986 January	January 1986	1986 February	February 1986	1986 February	February 1986	1986 March	March 1986	1986 March
February 1986	1986 February	February 1986	1986 March	March 1986	1986 March	March 1986	1986 April	April 1986	1986 April
March 1986	1986 March	March 1986	1986 April	April 1986	1986 April	April 1986	1986 May	May 1986	1986 May
April 1986	1986 April	April 1986	1986 May	May 1986	1986 May	May 1986	1986 June	June 1986	1986 June
May 1986	1986 May	May 1986	1986 June	June 1986	1986 June	June 1986	1986 July	July 1986	1986 July
June 1986	1986 June	June 1986	1986 July	July 1986	1986 July	July 1986	1986 August	August 1986	1986 August
July 1986	1986 July	July 1986	1986 August	August 1986	1986 August	August 1986	1986 September	September 1986	1986 September
August 1986	1986 August	August 1986	1986 September	September 1986	1986 September	September 1986	1986 October	October 1986	1986 October
September 1986	1986 September	September 1986	1986 October	October 1986	1986 October	October 1986	1986 November	November 1986	1986 November
October 1986	1986 October	October 1986	1986 November	November 1986	1986 November	November 1986	1986 December	December 1986	1986 December
November 1986	1986 November	November 1986	1986 December	December 1986	1986 December	December 1986	1987 January	January 1987	1987 January
December 1986	1986 December	December 1986	1987 January	January 1987	1987 January	January 1987	1987 February	February 1987	1987 February
January 1987	1987 January	January 1987	1987 February	February 1987	1987 February	February 1987	1987 March	March 1987	1987 March
February 1987	1987 February	February 1987	1987 March	March 1987	1987 March	March 1987	1987 April	April 1987	1987 April
March 1987	1987 March	March 1987	1987 April	April 1987	1987 April	April 1987	1987 May	May 1987	1987 May
April 1987	1987 April	April 1987	1987 May	May 1987	1987 May	May 1987	1987 June	June 1987	1987 June
May 1987	1987 May	May 1987	1987 June	June 1987	1987 June	June 1987	1987 July	July 1987	1987 July
June 1987	1987 June	June 1987	1987 July	July 1987	1987 July	July 1987	1987 August	August 1987	1987 August
July 1987	1987 July	July 1987	1987 August	August 1987	1987 August	August 1987	1987 September	September 1987	1987 September
August 1987	1987 August	August 1987	1987 September	September 1987	1987 September	September 1987	1987 October	October 1987	1987 October
September 1987	1987 September	September 1987							

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Company's Earnings Increase in the Fiscal Year

ANY NOTES

man Car Firm

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ADMINISTRATEUR SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME

MALHAS

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS

NEEDS AGENTS

FRANCIS T. AND ASSOCIATES

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

INTERNATIONAL BIOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

1985

Herald and Emblem

E.S.

actual size: 8 x 18 cm

The Complete Pocket Diary. Rapidly becoming the standard among international travelers, this elegant leather-bound Herald Tribune Diary contains pages of useful information. Conversion tables of weights, measures, and distances, lists of national holidays by country, international dialing codes as well as a vintage wine chart. The clearly designed weekly calendar pages plus the tabbed address section make this diary a necessity. Adding to its convenience is a back cover jotting pad. Personalized with gold embossed initials and finished with gilt metal corners, its 8 x 13 cm format (3 x 5 1/4 in) fits easily into any pocket. This exclusive International Herald Tribune Diary is certain to provide a year's worth of organization in style.

Dec. 4

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed
3 December 1984

as shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the
those quotes are based on issue prices. The following
ate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:

exchange spokesman said Tuesday.

W
INC.
E
K
y
-7405
United 2000

(EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 23, 1984)

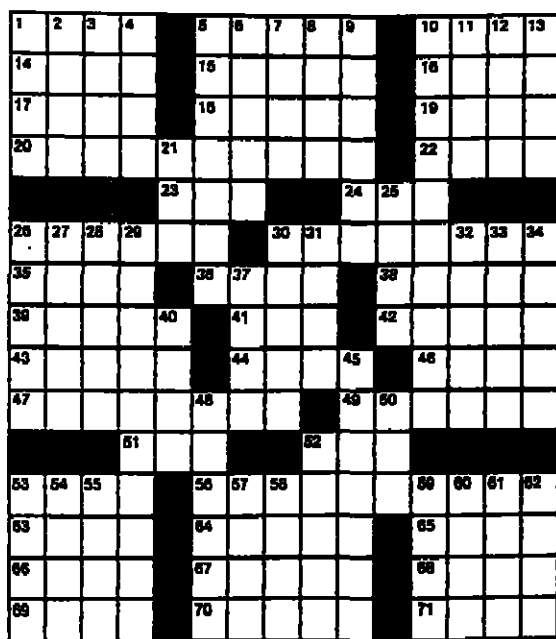
- interest bearing instruments, including US Treasury Bills, Notes and Bonds
- Underwriters and distributors of domestic and international Equity and Fixed Income Issues
- Investment advisory services
- International Equity and Fixed Income Research

Our activities include:

- g in US and Foreign Equities
- g in US and international

Swiss Bank Corporation
International Securities Inc.
 (formerly Basle Securities New York)

Suite 9051 1 World Trade Center New York, NY 10048
Telephone: (212) 938-7400 Telex: ITT 420740 Swiss Telex: 56710 Omnifax: (212) 938-7405



ACROSS

1 Sign for
Sondheim
5 Wading bird
10 Art Deco
designer
14 Bessie of the
silents
15 Lie in ambush
16 Like gossamer
17 Author-film
critic: 1969-55
18 Jabber at a
joust
19 Procyon is one
20 Austen's "
Abbey"
22 Record
23 Third-world
need
24 Avril follower
26 Comeback
30 Skimmers in
the stacks
35 Better this
than never
36 — in (sure
bet)
38 Geneva's lake
39 Bellow from
Bligh
41 D.C. agency
42 Co-defendant
with Vanzetti
43 "match my
mountains":
Foss
44 Bound
46 Tarot
47 Roots for
many

DOWN

49 Testify
51 Lager's cousin
52 — Anne de
Bourges
53 Culture
medium
54 Capote or
Faulkner
55 Eastern chum
56 Direction
indicator
57 Mire
58 Prunelle
59 Bulwer-Lytton
novel
60 Being in Breast
61 Part of
Manhattan
62 De Quincey
product
63 Sign of
approval
64 Used-car
vendition
65 Gadget for
Palmer
66 Robe for
California
67 Sacred bull of
Egypt
68 Pet in a casa
55 Prefix for
angel or fiend
69 Pyrite and
galena
70 Author of "The
Haj"
71 Degree
72 Heat: Comb.
form
73 Kipling phrase
74 Donizetti
heroin
75 Clay-pigeon
launcher
76 Virginia

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INNEL
LAIVI
BILDOY
HALLET

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles BAGGY SHINY FILLET TURKEY

Answer: The biggest part of the fish—THE "TALK"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		
Algeria	15	4	cl	Bangkok	28	23	cl
Amsterdam	10	4	cl	Beijing	1	34	cl
Barcelona	14	4	cl	Bombay	30	26	cl
Berlin	10	4	cl	Calcutta	30	26	cl
Bombay	30	26	cl	Chongqing	14	10	cl
Brussels	10	4	cl	Colombo	28	23	cl
Buenos Aires	14	4	cl	Dacca	28	23	cl
Calcutta	30	26	cl	Dhaka	28	23	cl
Cardiff	10	4	cl	Hankow	14	10	cl
Chongqing	14	10	cl	Hong Kong	14	10	cl
Cebu	30	26	cl	Kobe	14	10	cl
Dacca	28	23	cl	London	10	4	cl
Dhaka	28	23	cl	Los Angeles	14	10	cl
Hankow	14	10	cl	Manila	28	23	cl
Hong Kong	14	10	cl	Medan	28	23	cl
Kobe	14	10	cl	Osaka	14	10	cl
London	10	4	cl	Seoul	14	10	cl
Los Angeles	14	10	cl	Singapore	28	23	cl
Manila	28	23	cl	Taipei	14	10	cl
Medan	28	23	cl	Tokyo	14	10	cl
Osaka	14	10	cl				
Seoul	14	10	cl				
Singapore	28	23	cl				
Taipei	14	10	cl				
Tokyo	14	10	cl				

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST: CHANNING: SUNNY, FRANKFURT: PASTY. TEMPE: 12-14. LONDON: OVERCAST. TEMPE: 10-12. MADRID: FAIR. TEMPE: 12-14. NEW YORK: FAIR. TEMPE: 10-12. LOS ANGELES: FAIR. TEMPE: 10-12. HONG KONG: FAIR. TEMPE: 10-12. SINGAPORE: FAIR. TEMPE: 10-12. TOKYO: SUNNY, TEMPE: 10-12.

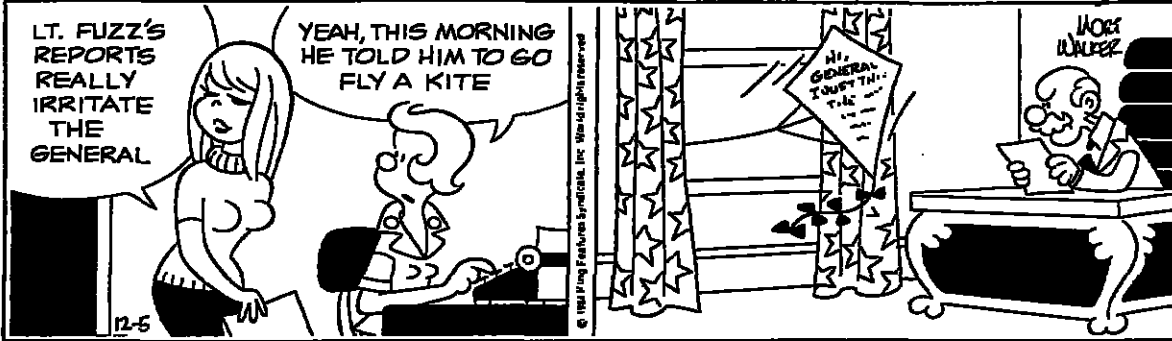
PEANUTS



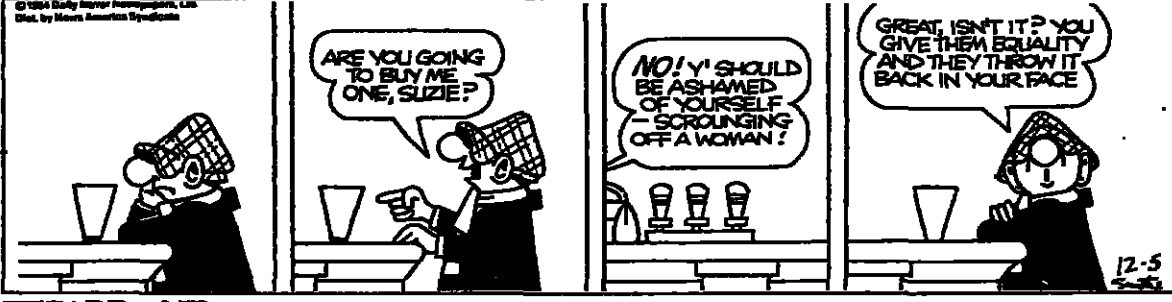
BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



CANADIAN STOCK MARKETS

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

FIN 04/15 12-5

THE CANADIAN PRESS

APRIL 15, 1994

Page 1

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto

3M ADI Price	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI Rate	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI Div	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/D	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/E	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/B	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/S	117.17	117.17	117.17
3M ADI P/C	117.17	117.17	1

SPORTS

Sukova Advances to Semifinals Before Rain Halts Play at Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
MELBOURNE — Helena Sukova surprised third-seeded Pam Shriver of the United States Tuesday to advance to the semifinals of the Australian Open tennis championships. The 19-year-old Czechoslovak was a 6-2, 6-7, 6-1 winner.

Meanwhile, West German Boris Becker advanced to the men's quarterfinals with a 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 defeat of Frenchman Guy Forget. Further play was suspended by rain.

In a fourth-round match, South African Kevin Curren was leading top seed Ivan Lendl, 6-1, 2-1 (with a break of serve in the second set). Aiming for his first major grass court title, Lendl appeared listless and twice slumped at his side as if in pain. When rain began to fall, he was quick to leave the court.

Another fourth-rounder had Scott Davis leading fellow American Brad Gilbert, 12th seed, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 2-4.

The winner of that match is to meet the Curren-Lendl winner in the quarterfinals.

Becker will play the winner of the unstarted fourth-round match between No. 3 seed Joakim Nystrom of Sweden and American Ben Testerman.

The only remaining women's singles quarterfinal, between defending champion Martina Navratilova and fellow-American Barbara Potter, was also rained out. Navratilova, going after her seventh consecutive grand-slam title, has a 76-1 record this year. She is 15-0 lifetime against Potter.

The rain-affected matches are to be played Wednesday.

Sukova, the No. 9 seed, joined second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and No. 4 Wendy Turnbull of Australia in Thursday's semifinals. The daughter of former Wimbledon finalist Vera Sukova will face the Navratilova-Potter winner.

Sukova took an hour and 35 minutes to play the 22-year-old Shriver, who played with her right elbow and forearm heavily bandaged.

Nordiques Fail in Overtime, Tie Bruins

United Press International
QUEBEC (CITY) — Generous to a fault, Peter Stastny missed a golden opportunity by electing to pass rather than shooting during an overtime breakaway, and the Quebec Nordiques had to settle for a 3-3 tie with the Boston Bruins here Monday night.

Quebec, second to Montreal in the National Hockey League's Adams Division, failed to put its two-point lead over third-place Boston. Stastny tried to set up his brother Anton, but the puck rolled harmlessly to a vacant space along the boards. On another breakaway seconds later, the Nordiques' Michel Goulet missed when he was wide on a wrist shot.

Elsewhere it was Montreal 9, Hartford 3; Philadelphia 6, the New York Rangers 2; and the New York Islanders 5, Vancouver 4.

"Peter Stastny is like Wayne Gretzky," said Boston goalie Pete

Peters. "He'd rather dish it off to his wingers than score himself. On a two-on-one or on a breakaway, a goaltender has got to play the man."

"The thing that surprised me about the breakaway was that I didn't see the winger coming in."

Coach Michel Bergeron was sympathetic to his star center. "In overtime, you play to get a good shot on net. Peter had beaten (Bruins defenseman Ray) Bourque at the blue line — everyone thought he'd shoot. But you can't blame him, given the circumstances."

Tom Fergus scored his second goal of the night when he redirected Bourque's low slapshot past Mario Gosselin with 2:26 left in the game to make it 3-3. The assist gave Bourque at least a point in each of his last 17 games.

Goulet had given Quebec its 3-2 lead on a breakaway at 1:39 of the third, when he took Mario Marois's pass at center and skated the puck into the net.

Marian Stastny opened the scoring at 6:12 of the first period with a quick shot from the faceoff circle.

Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

Quick shot from the faceoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.



Marangoni (right), Independiente's expressive midfielder creator.

Sikma, Chambers Lead Sonics Past Suns, 108-96

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics' one-two punch knocked the Phoenix Suns out of Monday night's only National Basketball Association game.

Jack Sikma scored 29 points and had 11 rebounds while teammate Tom Chambers scored 28 and

led in 9 rebounds in leading the Sonics to a 108-96 victory that ended a three-game Phoenix winning streak.

As Suns Coach John MacLeod accurately noted: "They had one guy. Chambers, score a lot of points in the first half and one guy, Sikma, score a lot of points in the second."

Chambers racked up 10 points as Seattle raced to a 23-6 lead against injury-riddled Phoenix, which scored missed backcourt men Kyle Macy and Walter Davis.

"Young guys just can't make any mistakes," said Seattle guard Gerald Henderson, referring to the Sonics' youthful guard corps of Rod Foster, Jay Humphries and Michael Holton.

"They got off to a slow start, and I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I'm a firm believer that defense creates offense."

Phoenix recovered slightly, but Sikma's 11 points in the second period helped Seattle to a 54-49 lead at the half. "When we post Tom, he's difficult to cover," said the winning coach, Lenny Wilkens. "But when they made adjustments, we went to Jack."

Chambers had nine more points in the third quarter and might have bettered his night's total but for an early exit when he was ejected for fighting with Phoenix guard Jay Humphries.

I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma came 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers's version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

A Meeting of Champions

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In Britain they are banking on the talents of Ian Collins to keep the nation's manhood awake for the big-match kickoff at 3 A.M. Sunday.

In Argentina, where the same televised match begins on the stroke of midnight, soccer passions — plus a lust for even small sporting revenge for a lost war — will escalate the ratings.

And in Japan, where the event actually takes place at noon on Sunday, the continuing novelty of playing host to champion clubs of soccer's two main continents apparently overrides a lack of allegiance not only to the protagonists but to the sport itself.

The match — ostensibly to decide the best club team in the world — is between European champion Liverpool and South American champion Independiente of Buenos Aires.

The venue is Tokyo's Olympic Stadium, used for the fifth time as a no-man's-land between continents whose clash of styles and temperaments had previously demolished the theory of soccer as a bridge-builder between peoples.

The so-called World Club Final had lapsed in the '70s after West German, Dutch and British teams decided against the risk of precious limbs' being fractured by the boots of Latin players who took the prestige affair rather more seriously.

What we now have is an entrepreneurial exercise (for the benefit of Toyota cars and Nissan TV) indulged in by clubs whose bankers would not permit a refusal of yen guaranteed to convert to solvency payments in any currency.

We also have something of immense significance — an opportunity of a worthwhile sporting exchange between nations yet to begin talking after the lives sacrificed over tiny islands the British call Falklands and Argentines insist are the Malvinas.

The primary hope is that the players can accept the responsibility not to foul up this minuscule but potentially positive first step in the healing process. Liverpool's players — as with their nation — have probably thought little about the Falklands beyond a glancing awareness of the political ramifications of the cost and ethics of Britain's maritime strategy.

But for Argentines the Malvinas are inescapable. They were, in my experience, long before the war. The issue is closer to the Argentine soul; now it has brought down a

military regime and it worsens a catastrophic economy. And even if there is such a person as an Argentine who plays sport and feels nothing about the Malvinas, the politicians — imploring him on one hand not to compete and on the other to avenge the war — will not let him forget.

It is for this reason, this deep difference in temperamental approach, that a match played across

numerous time zones to onlookers in 60 countries will be built up in contrasting ways.

The English ITV, already grappling with mounting indifference to the national sport, probably wisely assumed it needed to acquire the rights to "The Bitch," starring Ms. Collins, to titillate its audience.

Buenos Aires tends to come alive around midnight anyway, so there will be good viewing figures regardless of what's telecast beforehand.

Perhaps the one player who can grasp all that will happen around him is Claudio Marangoni. Independiente's tall, articulate, expressive midfielder creator performed for a year for Sunderland in England, starting in December 1979.

He will appreciate that, while independent leaves a country sweating in high temperatures, Liverpool is flying out of the damp, cold mist of winter; that while his Argentine teammates have forsaken league position and temporary local pride to stake all on one game on a bumpy and remote Asian pitch, the British will sandwich a match that has to be tolerated between twice-weekly demands on their stamina in the mud.

Marangoni's voice has been prominent in telling Argentine parliamentarians what to do with their suggestion (backed by the minister for sport) that Independiente withdraw from Sunday's match. He vehemently denounced attempts to get the players to wear shirts depicting the Falklands with the slogan, "The Malvinas Are Argentine."

And doubtless Marangoni has been the key speaker in the dressing room as Liverpool's strengths and weaknesses are debated. Those are familiar enough.

Goalie Bruce Grobbelaar mixes spectacular agility with rash judgment. The back four — Phil Neal, Alan Hansen, Mark Lawrence and Alan Kennedy — are too often caught in a straight line. The

midfield is strangely uncertain, although John Wark is a crafty goal-scorer and the Dane Jan Molby may be a surprise to Marangoni's dossier. Although Kenny Dalglish, at 32, is as cunning as ever up front, Ian Rush is still not quite the golden boot scorer he was before his cartilage operation.

Nevertheless, Liverpool knows it's time someone broke South America's winning sequence since the Tokyo compromise was arranged. Independiente, intent according to Coach Omar Pastoriza on "showing 500 million people the virtues of sportsmanlike Argentine soccer," times up as follows:

Goalie Carlos Goyen, 29, Uruguayan; the sure hands of a basketball player but not commanding and susceptible to long shots despite only conceding 7 goals in 12 South American club games.

Defenders: Nestor Clausen, 22, strong and attack-minded, often crossing from right back to left wing; Hugo Villaverde, 30, former national sweeper, back after injury, clever but uncertain in air; Enzo Trossero, 31, authoritative captain, prolific scorer from free-kicks and corners; Carlos Enrique, 21, a stocky and sometimes crude left back.

Midfield: Ricardo Giusti, 28, another international, at his best when the team is winning; Marangoni, 30, tactician and distributor, overcomes slowness of movement; Ricardo Bochini, 30, the artist whose mercurial ball-control and superb passing have ebbed and flowed through 430 matches.

Forwards: Jorge Burruchaga, 22, of great energy and determination combining midfield and attack, leading South American championship goal-scorer; Sergio Bufarini, 21, brave and, despite lacking height, a good header; Alejandro Barbero, 25, fast and penetrating left wing — on the very flank where former England fullback Neal is so vulnerable to those qualities.

Victory undoubtedly would mean more in Buenos Aires than in Liverpool. With fond memories from both places, I as an Englishman will not be unhappy if Argentine skill comes out on top — provided it is the operative word.

An Argentine triumph would be interpreted beyond its sporting value, but what real harm would that cause? Soccer is not a substitute for war, but if it helps to put a morsel of pride, even of chauvinism, back into ordinary people who have limited choice, the game is a winner.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

College Top-20 Ratings

The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college basketball poll (first-place votes in parentheses) based on Dec. 2 and last week's results:

1. Georgetown (58) 24 1157 1
2. DePaul (21) 24 1040 2
3. St. John's 24 1023 3
4. Duke (11) 24 1014 4
5. Memphis St. 24 855 5
6. Louisville 24 852 6
7. Illinois 24 827 7
8. St. Joseph's 24 815 8
9. North Carolina St. 24 807 9
10. Indiana 24 776 10
11. Syracuse 24 765 11
12. Louisville 24 764 12
13. Louisville St. 24 764 13
14. Virginia Tech 24 737 14
15. Virginia Tech 24 735 15
16. North Carolina 24 734 16
17. Oklahoma 24 729 17
18. Alabama-Birmingham 24 713 18
19. Kansas 24 710 19
20. New Mexico State 24 707 20

The United Press International board of coaches for 24 colleges (first-place votes in parentheses) based on Dec. 2 and last week's results:

1. Georgetown (48) 14 619
2. DePaul (11) 14 572
3. St. John's (10) 14 572
4. Duke (5) 14 572
5. Illinois (5) 14 572
6. Memphis St. (5) 14 572
7. Louisville (5) 14 572
8. St. Joseph's (5) 14 572
9. North Carolina St. (5) 14 572
10. Indiana (5) 14 572
11. Syracuse (5) 14 572
12. Louisville St. (5) 14 572
13. Louisville (5) 14 572
14. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
15. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
16. North Carolina (5) 14 572
17. Oklahoma (5) 14 572
18. Alabama-Birmingham (5) 14 572
19. Kansas (5) 14 572
20. New Mexico State (5) 14 572

1. Georgetown (48) 14 619
2. DePaul (11) 14 572
3. St. John's (10) 14 572
4. Duke (5) 14 572
5. Illinois (5) 14 572
6. Memphis St. (5) 14 572
7. Louisville (5) 14 572
8. St. Joseph's (5) 14 572
9. North Carolina St. (5) 14 572
10. Indiana (5) 14 572
11. Syracuse (5) 14 572
12. Louisville St. (5) 14 572
13. Louisville (5) 14 572
14. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
15. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
16. North Carolina (5) 14 572
17. Oklahoma (5) 14 572
18. Alabama-Birmingham (5) 14 572
19. Kansas (5) 14 572
20. New Mexico State (5) 14 572

1. Georgetown (48) 14 619
2. DePaul (11) 14 572
3. St. John's (10) 14 572
4. Duke (5) 14 572
5. Illinois (5) 14 572
6. Memphis St. (5) 14 572
7. Louisville (5) 14 572
8. St. Joseph's (5) 14 572
9. North Carolina St. (5) 14 572
10. Indiana (5) 14 572
11. Syracuse (5) 14 572
12. Louisville St. (5) 14 572
13. Louisville (5) 14 572
14. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
15. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
16. North Carolina (5) 14 572
17. Oklahoma (5) 14 572
18. Alabama-Birmingham (5) 14 572
19. Kansas (5) 14 572
20. New Mexico State (5) 14 572

1. Georgetown (48) 14 619
2. DePaul (11) 14 572
3. St. John's (10) 14 572
4. Duke (5) 14 572
5. Illinois (5) 14 572
6. Memphis St. (5) 14 572
7. Louisville (5) 14 572
8. St. Joseph's (5) 14 572
9. North Carolina St. (5) 14 572
10. Indiana (5) 14 572
11. Syracuse (5) 14 572
12. Louisville St. (5) 14 572
13. Louisville (5) 14 572
14. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
15. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
16. North Carolina (5) 14 572
17. Oklahoma (5) 14 572
18. Alabama-Birmingham (5) 14 572
19. Kansas (5) 14 572
20. New Mexico State (5) 14 572

1. Georgetown (48) 14 619
2. DePaul (11) 14 572
3. St. John's (10) 14 572
4. Duke (5) 14 572
5. Illinois (5) 14 572
6. Memphis St. (5) 14 572
7. Louisville (5) 14 572
8. St. Joseph's (5) 14 572
9. North Carolina St. (5) 14 572
10. Indiana (5) 14 572
11. Syracuse (5) 14 572
12. Louisville St. (5) 14 572
13. Louisville (5) 14 572
14. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
15. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
16. North Carolina (5) 14 572
17. Oklahoma (5) 14 572
18. Alabama-Birmingham (5) 14 572
19. Kansas (5) 14 572
20. New Mexico State (5) 14 572

1. Georgetown (48) 14 619
2. DePaul (11) 14 572
3. St. John's (10) 14 572
4. Duke (5) 14 572
5. Illinois (5) 14 572
6. Memphis St. (5) 14 572
7. Louisville (5) 14 572
8. St. Joseph's (5) 14 572
9. North Carolina St. (5) 14 572
10. Indiana (5) 14 572
11. Syracuse (5) 14 572
12. Louisville St. (5) 14 572
13. Louisville (5) 14 572
14. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
15. Virginia Tech (5) 14 572
16. North Carolina (5) 14 572
17. Oklahoma (5) 14 572
18. Alabama-Birmingham (5) 14 572
19. Kansas (5) 14 572
20. New Mexico State (5) 14 572

1. Georgetown (48) 14 619
2. DePaul (11) 14 572
3. St. John's (10) 14 572
4. Duke (5) 14 572
5. Illinois (5) 14 572
6. Memphis St. (5) 14 572
7. Louisville (5) 14 572
8. St. Joseph's (5) 14 572
9. North Carolina St. (5) 14 572
10. Indiana (5) 14 572
11. Syracuse (5) 14 5

A Modigliani Work Sold

100